

AD-A016 364

**ANNUAL REPORT (66TH) OF THE CHIEF, NATIONAL  
GUARD BUREAU FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972**

**National Guard Bureau (Army)  
Washington, D. C.**

**30 June 1972**

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# annual report

Fiscal year 1972

Chief, National Guard Bureau



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# To the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force:



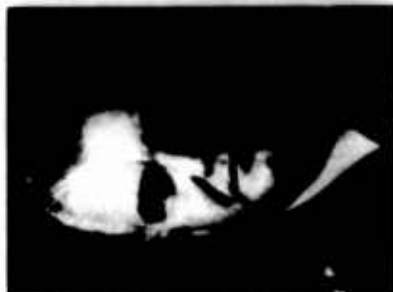
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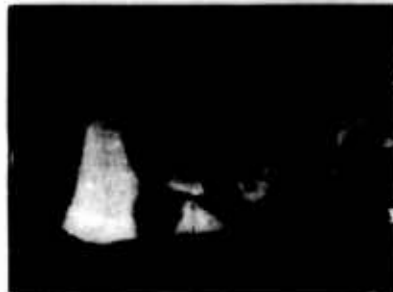
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Deputy Director  
Army National Guard



**Brigadier General  
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Air National Guard

The 66th Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, is respectfully submitted.

The achievements of the Army and Air National Guard during the year reflect a continuing striving for the professional competence which all Guardsmen desire to obtain.

Modernization was the watchword during FY 1972, as the Army National Guard received much new equipment. To illustrate, in the second year of a three-year program to upgrade its aircraft inventory, the Army National Guard received sufficient aircraft, mostly first-line issue, to bring its inventory to approximately 70 percent of the authorized level. Concurrent with the aircraft inventory growth there was an accelerated issue of conventional equipment ranging from small arms to modern self-propelled weapons. Receipt of 155mm self-propelled howitzers, eight-inch self-propelled artillery and 175mm artillery materially expanded the force training base. The Sheridan armor vehicle made its debut in the Army Guard inventory, and progress was achieved in equipping selected round-out and designated early deployment units with the M60/M60A1 tanks.

The Army Personnel area was also updated with a system which automates procedures for requesting training spaces. The ultimate goal of the system is to monitor the progress of each individual during the course of his training program. Prototype systems to support ARNG state data processing requirements were developed and evaluated by Department of the Army and declared ready for extension to other states.

As the new aircraft and equipment were being received, the ARNG units themselves were being converted and reorganized under a new force structure. Department of the Army directed the preparation of new force plans, reorganization of the ARNG under the latest series TOE, and realignment of the Department of the Army Master Priority List. During the year, all ARNG units and activities became a part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Force Status and Identity Reporting System (FORSTAT).

The Air National Guard also continued its modernization and conversion program. The Aerospace Defense Command mission area was enhanced with the addition of the F-106; the F-4C was added in the tactical fighter area, and the tactical airlift mission continued to grow. About two-thirds of the ANG's 92 flying units have converted to newer, more modern aircraft in the past two years.

Modernization in other than flying activities continued as well. The Air Guard is now completing a major conversion within selected units of the Tactical Air Control System. This program, commonly referred to as 407L, provides the very latest computerized equipment available and conversion should be completed during FY 1973. In yet another area the modernization continued. The first ANG Civil Engineering Squadron (Heavy

Repair)—Red Horse—made its appearance this year. Although only in the build-up stage, the Pennsylvania Red Horse Flight actively participated in the recovery of the effects of Hurricane Agnes.

No significant National Guard forces were required this year in the civil disturbance role, but many did aid citizens who were victims of nature's devastating ravages. Almost 4,000 Guardsmen in 22 states assisted civil authorities during natural disasters in FY 1972. Almost instant response can be provided because of highly developed coordination between local law enforcement agencies, State Police, and the National Guard. Both ARNG and ANG units continued to prove that the Guard Belongs by again actively providing civic assistance to many local communities.

"Try One In The Guard" was continued throughout the year with the in-service recruiter program being highly successful by adding to the strength of both the Army and Air Guard. The addition of these trained, prior service individuals to the rolls of the Guard is a function of economy and a means of obtaining badly needed skills.

The National Guard goal in the area of minority recruiting, announced in late September 1971, was to double the Black membership during the following year. The long-range goal of the Guard, also announced at that time, is to achieve Black membership in proportion to the makeup of the communities served and represented by Guard units. As the fiscal year drew to a close, with three months recruiting time remaining in the short-range time span, the outlook for achieving the short-range goal was bright.

The responsibilities of the ARNG and the ANG in the Total Force Concept continue to grow. There can be no question that these responsibilities are being fulfilled. During the last six months of FY 1972, selected ARNG forces became heavily involved in support of the Office of Secretary of Defense Reserve Components testing program. National Guard units from Company to Division level were fully committed to the testing and evaluation of ten concepts which were designed to improve the readiness capability of the Reserve Components. The results of those responsibilities and the methods in which the National Guard performed its mission are reflected throughout the pages of this report.



FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF  
Major General, U.S.A.  
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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## 1972 in Review

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Congress appropriated \$1,470,100,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 1972 and additional money was appropriated directly for the National Guard by the states. Substantial support was also provided by state, county, and municipal governments in land, police, and fire protection, maintenance of roads, and the provision of direct county and municipal fiscal support to local units.

At the end of FY 1972, the Army National Guard was in possession of federal equipment and vehicles in excess of \$2.4 billion. The Air National Guard equipment and aircraft are valued at over \$3.5 billion.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

<b>Personnel</b>	
387,539 Total Personnel	2 Armored Divisions
84,749 Enlistees	18 Separate Brigades
24,365 Authorized Technicians	4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Facilities</b>
3,235 Units	2,743 Armories
<b>Major Units</b>	2,280 Non-Armory Facilities
5 Infantry Divisions	
1 Mechanized Infantry Division	

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

<b>Personnel</b>	
89,237 Officers and Airmen	92 Groups
14,818 Total Airman	92 Squadrons
Accessions	510 Support Units
20,900 Authorized Technicians	186 Communications Units
<b>Organization</b>	110 Miscellaneous Units
1,014 Units	<b>Facilities</b>
24 Wings	89 Flying Bases
	63 Nonflying Bases

	<b>Army National Guard</b>	<b>Air National Guard</b>
Operations and Maintenance	\$369,900,000	\$420,600,000
Personnel	485,900,000	148,900,000
Military Construction	29,000,000	15,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$884,800,000</b>	<b>\$585,300,000</b>



# Mission, Organization and Administration

## MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The authors of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted:

In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active federal duty and retained as long as so needed.

While its federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each state remains constitutionally a state-administered military force. The dual state-federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 45, and Air National Guard regulation No. 20-1. The state mission is to provide units organized, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of federal or state authorities.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency. As the chart shows, it is a Joint Bureau of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, reports to the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff and is the principal staff advisor on National Guard affairs.

As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the states and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force (AR 130-5/AFR 45-2).

The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in accordance with Departments of the Army and Air Force policy.

The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. The Office of the Director, Army National Guard is organized into five divisions: the Office of the Director, Air National Guard is organized into seven divisions. The Office of the Legal Advisor; Office of Policy and Liaison; Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity; Office of Public Affairs; Office of Data Information Systems; Office of Technician Personnel; the Office of Administrative Services; and the Office of Procurement Policy and Review advise and assist the Chief on both Army and Air matters.

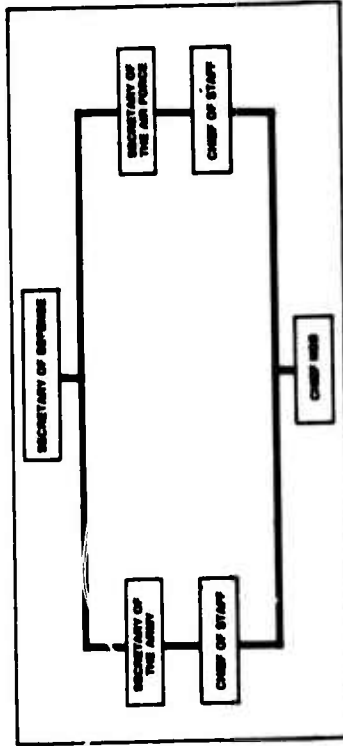
The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major general.

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Military Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. Appendices B and C list the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1972.





## ORGANIZATION



### The Army National Guard

The Army National Guard provides forces that are an integral part of the Nation's first-line defenses.

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and in Korea represent large overseas garrisons and fighting forces already in place and major treaty commitments. All must be supported by forces available for rapid deployment from the United States.

The Army forces in the Continental United States include Air Defense Missile units, the Strategic Army Forces (STRAF), and the support base for the entire Army. The Army National Guard shares in the first-line combat mission of U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM) by providing full-time Army National Guard Nike Hercules missile batteries in the defense of key industrial and population areas.

### The Air National Guard

The Air National Guard supports U.S. Air Force missions worldwide, such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Far East, Alaska, Caribbean, and South America.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization include the Tactical Air Command, Aerospace Defense Command, Military Airlift Command, Alaskan Air Command, Air Force Logistics Command, and the Air Force Communications Service. In addition, the Hawaii Air National Guard is committed to the Pacific Air Forces and one Air Guard communications unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

During this fiscal year, many Air Guard units served without mobilization, as integral functioning parts of active Air Force commands. Airlift units flew missions worldwide as a functional

part of the Military Airlift Command, and ANG fighter-interceptor squadrons assigned to the Aerospace Defense Command maintained a 24-hour alert under control of North American Air Defense Command. Air National Guard tactical squadrons today form the principal worldwide strategic reserve of the Tactical Air Command.

Air Guard Electronics Installation squadrons perform communications construction projects on U.S. Air Force missile sites and other bases around the world.

## LEGISLATION

### Legislation Enacted

Public Law 92-119 increased the authorized number of National Guard technicians to 49,200 for FY 1972 and to 53,100 on 1 July 1972. It also deleted the requirement in 32 U.S.C. 107 that National Guard appropriations be apportioned among the states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in direct ratio to the enlisted strength of their organizations on the date of apportionment.

Public Law 92-129 extended the authority to induct individuals under the Military Selective Service Act until 1 July 1973; permits enlistment in the reserve components by persons who have been issued orders to report for induction, when authorized by the Director of Selective Service and the Secretary of Defense (authorized 1 July 1972 for persons enlisted or appointed at least 10 days prior to scheduled reporting date for induction); and authorized payment of basic allowance for quarters under the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 for members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty for training or full-time training duty for more than 29 days.

Public Law 92-145 — Military Construction Authorization — Reserve Forces Facilities — authorized construction of facilities for the Army National Guard of the United States in the amount of \$25,686,000, and for the Air National Guard of the United States in the amount of \$9,000,000.

Public Law 92-156 authorized FY 1972 average strength of not less than 400,000 for the Army National Guard of the United States and 88,191 for the Air National Guard of the United States. It also amended 32 U.S.C. 502 to provide that a member of the National Guard who served on active duty for one year or longer may not be required to perform annual training with his unit if the first day of the training period falls during the last 120 days of his required membership in the National Guard.



Public Law 92-160 — Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1972 — appropriated \$29,000,000 for Army National Guard facilities, \$10,600,000 for Air National Guard facilities.

Public Law 92-204 — DOD Appropriation Act, 1972 — appropriated \$485,954,000 for Personnel, Army National Guard; \$134,620,000 for Personnel, Air National Guard; \$369,961,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard; \$413,428,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.

### Legislation Pending

S.806, 92d Congress, would authorize the military departments to furnish medical care to Guardsmen and Reservists who are injured during travel to or from inactive duty training, or who contract a disease while on training duty for 30 days or less (including inactive duty training), and to dependents of former members who died from injury or disease incurred in line of duty.

S.855, 92d Congress, would eliminate the current requirement for National Guard employment after 1 January 1969 for entitlement to credit for technician service before that date, and increase the current 55 percent credit for prior service to 100 percent. Passed Senate; approval by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee recommended by its Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance and Health Benefits.

H.R. 14742, 92d Congress, would authorize coverage of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, on a full-time basis (\$15,000 unless the individual elects \$10,000, \$5,000 or none) for members of the National Guard and others in the Ready Reserve. Members of the Retired Reserve who have completed at least 20 year's satisfactory service for purposes of chapter 67 of title 10, U.S.C. (Title III retirement), until they receive the first increment of retired pay would also be included and premiums would be adjusted for various age groups. Passed House; amendment offered in Senate to authorize allotment from National Guard pay in favor of life insurance plans sponsored by State National Guard Associations.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In the course of the year the Office of Public Affairs continued to support recruiting and retention activities in the states while also functioning as the National Guard Bureau information coordination agency at the national level.

National Guard display units were used extensively throughout the year in the area of recruiting and retention at various



*The helping hands of a Medic from Co B, 53d Support Battalion, administer treatment in St. Petersburg, Florida.*

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meetings, conventions, air shows, etc., including National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Air Force Association, Association of the United States Army and TRANSPO '72. The displays were manned by National Guard recruiters who used this opportunity to discuss the National Guard with the many people who visited the display.

Considerable community interest in the Guard was the result of significant Army and Air National Guard participation in Domestic Action programs which resulted in the award of Department of Defense awards and citations to 10 units of the Guard. The top winners were the 2d Light Truck Platoon, 221st Transportation Company, Arizona (Army Guard), and the 174th Tactical Fighter Group, New York (Air Guard). Citations were presented to representatives of District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Alabama, Indiana, North Carolina and California which received two citations, one each for Army and Air Domestic Action programs.

The Internal and Command Information area was highlighted this year with the introduction of InterCom — a very important part of the National Guard Public Affairs program. The name is derived from a combination of the Air Force's "Internal Information" and the Army's "Command Information," is tailored to the needs of the Army and Air National Guard, and is designed to build a better informed National Guard membership. Current plans are for the program to be underway early in FY 1973 with expansions planned for implementation at a later date. InterCom is the first program of its kind in the Guard and is the cornerstone in a continuing program to increase and maintain a high retention rate of trained personnel. Its concepts stress involvement at the unit level and is designed so that support material can be sent directly to units to speed the flow of information.

The main swing of the public affairs effort continued to be on the theme "Operation Belong." Many promotional pieces including pamphlets, brochures, TV and radio spots were produced in an effort to make individual Guardsmen, their units, and communities aware that the "Guard Belongs." A new, contemporary jingle was introduced which added a bright touch to the TV and radio spots. This theme is expected to be used in the upcoming year's program as well.

In the area of meeting its responsibilities to the public, the Office of Public Affairs responded to many queries from the nation's press and broadcast media concerning matters involving the National Guard.

The ARNG and ANG both continued to be active in commun-

ity activities. The ARNG again worked with America's youth in the area of team handball by organizing community teams, some of which entered competition. These teams are discussed elsewhere in this report. The ANG provided, on a continuing basis, flyers and static display aircraft for various civic events as well as for military, both active and Guard, open houses and various other type celebrations.

## TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAMS

The purpose of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units and organizations of the Army and Air National Guard and to stimulate proficiency in training and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are presented annually by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and other agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and Air National Guard and are listed in Appendix E.

### National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength 30 June 1972

	Authorized	Assigned
<b>MILITARY</b>		
Army	35	31
Air Force	79	76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>CIVILIAN</b>		
Army	96	90
Army Technician	86	72
Air Force	—	15
Air Force Technician	150	130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>307</b>

## PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Army National Guard FY 1972 program for Department of Defense and Department of the Army publications and blank forms was established at \$940,000. Obligations for the year totaled \$1,000,425 as compared to FY 1971 obligation of \$888,984.

This increase in obligation over FY 1971 is due to rising cost of publications and blank forms and the use of more

Department of Defense and Department of the Army publications and blank forms by units of the Army National Guard, because of their increased readiness posture.

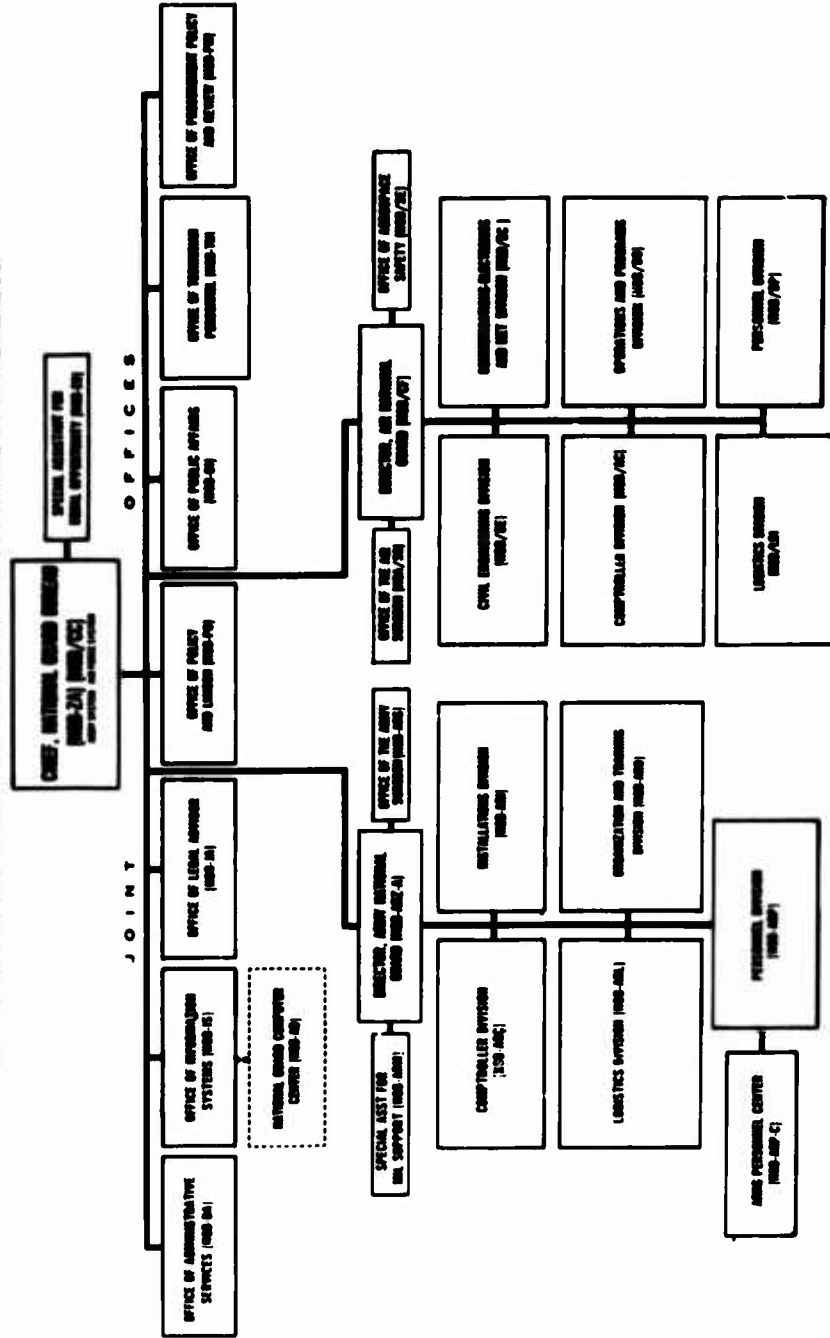
On 15 July 1971 the NGB established a procedure making selected Army Regulations applicable to the ARNG by announcement of applicability in the NGB Publication Bulletin and inclusion in NGB Pam 310-1.

## SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The black/minority recruiting goals outlined by Chief, National Guard Bureau during the NGAUS Conference in Hawaii were utilized by the Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity Office to develop the National Guard Bureau Black/Minority Recruiting Plan, which was dated and distributed to the field for implementation on 9 November 1971. Many states developed supporting plans immediately, some took somewhat longer, while other states had yet to establish a plan when the Black/Minority Recruiting Program monitorship was returned to the Army and Air National Guard Personnel Divisions as a part of their overall recruiting responsibility.

As of 30 June 1972, the Army National Guard increased black/minority participation by 3,074 men, or 62 percent of its military goal, while the Air National Guard increased its black/minority strength by 329 men, or 37 percent of the goal. With three months of recruiting time remaining to reach the established military goals, it is highly probable that the Army National Guard will be approaching 100 percent goal and the Air National Guard may be approaching 70 percent of its goal.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Black / minority technician recruiting has not been as successful in securing 10 percent minority hiring of FY 1972 newly authorized positions. The Army National Guard hired 183 black technicians of 2,490 new technician spaces or 7.3 percent. The Air National Guard hired 27 black technicians of 1,290 new technicians hired or 2.7 percent.

The office of the Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity conducted twelve on-site compliance field reviews, investigated three military-oriented complaints of discrimination in accordance with NGR 600-23/ANGR 30-12, and processed five civilian employee complaints of discrimination per Chapter 713 of the Federal Personnel Manual. All civilian employee complaints of discrimination are based on sex. The five civilian employee cases have progressed through the complete system for processing discrimination complaints: Counseling, disinterested investigator, CSC Hearing Examiner, The United States Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review, and four cases have been held to be invalid, while one case is still pending.

Considerable time has been devoted to the formulation, coordination and publication of National Guard Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) documents as related to the National Guard technician workforce. New National Guard Bureau 900 series Technician Personnel Pamphlets (TPP), being published by the Office of Technician Personnel, will contain definitive guidance on implementation of DOD Equal Employment Opportunity policies and directives.

The District of Columbia is the only organization which has succeeded in reaching both the Army and Air National Guard black recruiting goals. The statistic sheets indicate that Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, and South Carolina are in the same class as D.C., but this is due to the outstanding Army National Guard recruiting which met the total state goal. Indiana also exceeded its ARNG goal. West Virginia exceeded its ANG goal while Oregon is within one member of meeting its ANG goal.

Though the Army National Guard tops the Air National Guard in recruiting black personnel, the reverse is true when the subject of women personnel recruiting is discussed. Last year the ANG increased its nurse staff by 10, its WAF officer staff by two, and its WAF airmen by 136, ending FY 1972 with an on-board strength of 600 WAF. The Army National Guard has just recently authorized the enlistment of women and as of the end of FY 1972, its on-board strength was 45 nurses and 15 WAC.

Statistical data on black recruiting during this fiscal year may be reviewed in Tables 1, 2, and 3, Appendix H.



**Kansas Army National Guardsmen pass in review during Annual Training.**



## OFFICE OF DATA INFORMATION SYSTEMS

To increase the data processing capabilities and become the first step in development of standard systems, procedures, and equipment for the National Guard Bureau, eight IBM 360/20 Card Processors were installed in November 1970. In May 1971, a prototype system was approved by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM) for development of a program to replace punched card accounting machines with Government-owned IBM 1401 Card Processors in the remaining 44 states.

In July 1971, the National Guard Computer Center installed an IBM 1401 Card Processor and developed prototype systems to support Army National Guard state data processing requirements in the areas of Personnel, Logistics and Financial Management. The prototype systems were evaluated by Department of the Army on 13-15 December 1971, and a decision was made to test and further evaluate the three subsystems in a live operational environment for 90 days at the United States Property and Fiscal Officers level.

The IBM 1401 Card Processors were installed in Virginia (Personnel), Oklahoma (Financial Management), and Arizona (Logistics) during January 1972 and testing commenced on 1 February 1972. The subsystems were implemented and evaluated by Field Systems Division personnel, NGB-AD. The Department of the Army evaluation team conducted an on-site review of the three subsystems in Virginia on 8-9 May 1972 and found the systems operating satisfactorily and ready for extension to the remaining states. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM), Mr. Richard Santsing, approved extension to all remaining states on 21 June 1972. Extension is expected to continue at the rate of three installations per month.

Request was approved 17 August 1971 for NGB-AD to reutilize a Government-owned IBM 7080/1401 computer configuration to replace a currently installed UNIVAC 1050 system. Site preparations for both an interim and a permanent site were prepared and forwarded to Director, Management Information Systems for approval. The temporary site, using existing facilities at NGB-AD, was approved 6 October 1971, and the IBM 7080/1401 computer system was installed and declared operational on 4 February 1972. The Enlisted and Technician Personnel Systems, previously processed on the National Bureau of Standard (NBS) UNIVAC 1108, were converted to the IBM 7080/1401 system. This action improved processing

capabilities in addition to the elimination of an average monthly expenditure of \$8,000 for NBS time-sharing. The NBS/UNIVAC 1108 time-sharing contract was terminated on 31 March 1972.

All Electric Accounting Machine (EAM) applications at the NGB-AD were converted to the IBM 1401 systems and the IBM 407, 083 Sorter and the 188 Collator were released. This action reduced EAM cost by approximately \$1,400 per month.

The following new National Guard Bureau systems were completed and implemented: Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA), Air National Guard annual budget, Base Financial Plan (C-2), Unit Reporting System, ANG HAF-S52, and a system to supply input to the Civil Service Commission Central Personnel Data File (CPDF) for National Guard Technicians.

The systems on which design and programming were initiated include: The FORSTAT system, annual training, ANG cost model, Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE), status of allotments (ANG-C31), ANG civilian personnel cost analysis (C-11), general ledger trial balance (C-99) and UNIVAC 1050/IBM 7080 conversion program.

The UNIVAC 1050/IBM 7080 conversion program will convert 1050 COBOL instructions to compatible IBM 7080 COBOL instructions. Upon implementation of this program, the conversion effort will be accelerated.

A Standard 360/20 Technician Payroll System was completed and implemented in Massachusetts and Ohio. Implementation of this system permitted the release of the IBM 407 Accounting Machine. Implementation to the other six 360/20 states will be completed in the first quarter of FY 1973.



*Troops of the Oklahoma Army National Guard leave their helicopter during an airborne exercise at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.*



# NATIONAL GUARD IN AMERICAN WARS

War or Conflict	Guardmen (Militia) on Active Duty
Revolutionary War	231,771
War of 1812	116,000
Mexican War	73,297
Civil War	1,933,779*
Spanish-American War	216,225
Mexican Border Campaign	170,000
World War I	433,478
World War II	297,654
Korean War	183,600**
Berlin Crisis	65,460**
Vietnam	22,745**

\*Figure for Union forces only. All Confederate forces were volunteer militia (National Guard); estimates on the number who served in the Confederate Army range from 500,000 to 1,600,000.

\*\*Includes both Army and Air National Guard

## REGULATIONS

The National Guard, when not in active federal service, is governed by National Guard regulations and Air National Guard regulations. These regulations announce the approved policies of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force pertaining to the Army and Air National Guard. Also, certain procedural matters are published in National Guard pamphlets and Air National Guard pamphlets. These may be separate or joint publications, depending upon the applicability of the contents to both the Army and Air National Guard. Further, certain Army and Air Force regulations govern the Army and Air National Guard when specifically made applicable by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During FY 1971 a number of existing regulations were revised or amended. In addition new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published.

## TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

### National Guard Technicians (Policy and Procedure)

The National Guard Technicians Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-486) specified that the administration of technicians in their status as federal employees would be accomplished in a uniform



Troops of Company D, 1-129 Infantry at Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

manner. This caused an Office of Technician Personnel to be organized as an operating staff Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau. The purpose of this office is to develop regulations and directives and to provide technical guidance and administrative service to the combined Army and Air National Guard Technician work force. These functions are separate from the technician features of programming which are assigned to the respective Directors of the Army and Air Guard and include manpower requirements and manyear allocations and related funding.

This report for the Office of Technician Personnel represents the first full year of activity under this separation of functions.

### **Field Service and Liaison**

The state visitation program that began in FY 1971 by the Field Service and Liaison Branch was completed in January 1972. As well as providing on-the-spot assistance to Technician Personnel Officers and establishing a more cohesive environment between the states and the National Guard Bureau, the visitations culminated in an organizational study of Technician Personnel Offices. The report of these visits was instrumental in increasing the manning of smaller state Technician Personnel Offices and providing guidance in organization to all offices.

Upon completion of the 1971 visits, a Personnel Management Assessment Plan was formulated. Utilizing the newly developed assessment plan, six assessments were conducted during the last two quarters of FY 1972. A valuable out-growth of these visits was the capability of team members to detect future problem areas by analyzing existing personnel and management practices. On-the-spot or followup action by state Technician Personnel Office personnel eliminated such problem areas. It is expected that FY 1973 will see changes in the assessment operation as the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Personnel Management Evaluation and the Field Service and Liaison Branch combine their efforts in an assistance oriented schedule of visits. Some sidelines to the normal assessment work have been special assistance in areas such as equal opportunity investigative support, Civil Service Commission training monitoring, and assistance in managerial reorganizations affecting the state Technician Personnel Office operations.

### **Classification**

The classification moratorium imposed by the Civil Service Commission continued until February 1972. Although no final classification action could be taken during the period July

1971 — February 1972, a vigorous program of studying positions for future action was continued. Throughout FY 1972 20 field trips were completed and 1,070 desk audits were conducted. Particular attention was given to positions with proposed upgrade or downgrade action. Technician Personnel Pamphlet 901 was released for implementation with the exception of positions being deferred as a result of proposed upgrades or downgrades. A comprehensive packet, designed to educate managers and supervisors in the classification process, was developed and proved to be a very effective tool.

The Classification Branch was fully staffed during this period and is presently staffed with a chief, five classifiers and a secretary. Numerous technicians from various states and functional areas were selected to assist this office in evaluating positions and in the preparation of model manning documents and organizational charts. A detailed plan to assure control of the average grade in the general schedule was formulated and implemented as required by OMB Bulletin 72-4, 5 August 1971.

### **Labor Relations**

The Labor Relations Branch experienced an increased activity by the many labor organization groups and the various states. In conjunction with its advisory service it has reviewed a total of 115 proposed labor agreements for adequacy and compliance with National Guard Regulations, DOD Directive 1426.1, the Federal Personnel Manual, Executive Order 11491, as amended, and title 32, U.S.C. section 709. A close liaison is maintained with JAG ARNG and JAG Air Force on adverse action proceedings with the states that have reached the Civil or Federal Court level. In addition, as a continuance of this advisory service, liaison has been effected with the Technician Personnel Officers in the selection and acquisition of grievance Hearing Examiners and assurance of correct procedural guidance on grievance processing within the states. Assistance has also been rendered to seven states which are involved in negotiation impasses by meeting with the management officials concerned prior to their attendance at the Federal Service Impasse Panel. Liaison and coordination has been effected with top labor officials and negotiation teams, when a negotiation dispute occurs, in an attempt to resolve issues in conflict at the bargaining table, prior to their submission to the Federal Service Impasse Panel. Assistance has additionally been offered by the implementation of pre-negotiation conferences between management negotiation teams and members of the Labor Relations Branch. Table 4, Appendix H, reflects the Units of Recognition to date.



## **Personnel Services (Formal Training and Management)**

Formal training of supervisors and managers in several areas was furthered. Specific emphasis was placed on training first line supervisors. In conjunction with the U.S. Civil Service Commission Bureau of Training, a special 40-hour supervisor training course, geared to the unique National Guard technician program, was established and classes started in May 1972. The course objective is to increase awareness of the role and responsibilities of the supervisor, and includes in-depth training in the following subject areas: Identifying his position and role in the organization, planning and organizing work, recognize leadership styles, understanding the functions of the personnel office, understanding labor management relations in the federal service, systematic approach to problem solving, increase supervisor's role as a trainer, differentiate between discipline and disciplinary actions, understanding the communication process, and use of motivational techniques (delegations, work assignment, training, incentive awards, etc.).

Several courses were conducted in May and June 1972 and the course is highly regarded by those supervisors who have attended. A second 40-hour supervisor course is being written and classes are scheduled to begin in FY 1973. This segment will delve deeper into the areas of union-management relations, adverse actions, etc., and is a follow-on to the first course.

Again, it must be emphasized that these courses are being written specifically for National Guard technicians.

A determined effort to train technicians in union-management relations was made during the year and 68 technicians received formal training. Quotas were obtained from Department of the Army and the Civil Service Commission. Contact was also made with the Personnel Training Center, Gunter AFB, and nine quotas were received for early FY 1973. Selections have been made and it is expected that the training to be received will greatly enhance our technicians in union-management relations. Additional quotas are expected. The states have nominated personnel for applicable courses in communicative skills, personnel management training, automatic data processing and labor management training in the area of grievances, arbitration, adverse action and examiner training. These courses have proven to be beneficial to the participants.

An aggressive attitude was taken with regard to the incen-

tive awards program during FY 1972. A total of 250 suggestions was received for processing at the National Guard Bureau level since the program was initiated. Those suggestions that have been processed through the National Guard Bureau Incentive Awards Committee to completion have an estimated first year savings of \$4.3 million, and our technicians have received cash payments totaling \$10,905 for those completed suggestions. For the most part, the states have actively pursued a sound program with regards to Quality Salary Increase and Sustained Superior Performance Awards. The National Guard Bureau Incentive Awards Committee has functioned in a commendable manner in reviewing and advising on these awards. Much progress was evident in the preparation of the back-up material for these recommendations.

In a continuing effort to provide guidance and assistance to management and technicians, the Office of Technician Personnel completed final publication and distribution of Technician Personnel Pamphlet (TPP) 904, Supervisor's Handbook (June 1972); TPP 908, Technician Personnel Management Information System (September 1971); TPP 907, Technician Handbook, will be ready in early FY 1973. Other technician personnel management publications that have been written and are in various stages of coordination are: TPP 902, Technician Performance Rating Plan (Revised); TPP 905, Standards of Conduct; TPP 908, Equal Employment Opportunity Action Plan; TPP 909, Program Guide for Pre-Retirement Counseling; TPP 910, Reduction in Force, and TPP 911, Merit Promotion Program. In response to requests from state Technician Personnel Offices, this office also compiled and published a brochure titled "Facts on Compensation Benefits for Technicians" which was designed to provide a "one source" reference for information on the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

## **Technician Reporting**

In order to improve civilian reporting requirements for National Guard Technicians, component authority, for reporting purposes, was granted the National Guard Bureau by Department of Defense on 31 January 1972. This authority, with one exception, authorized the National Guard to report data on technicians as defined in P.L. 90-486 directly to Office of the Secretary of Defense and / or the United States Civil Service Commission, as applicable, rather than through Army and Air Force departmental channels. The one exception to the direct reporting procedure is the Monthly Report of Federal Civilian Employment-Short Form, Standard Form 113-A. The Depart-

ments will continue to include National Guard Technicians in their respective consolidated SF 113-A reports and submit separate reports covering only technicians.

Refinement of the Technician Personnel Management Information System (TPMIS), which was implemented during the FY 1971 reporting period, is continuing. Development of more precise edit routines for the identification of erroneous transactions, and closer contact with the state Technician Personnel Office should provide an excellent data base for the production of the various reports required by Civil Service Commission, Office of Secretary of Defense, Department of the Army, Department of the Air Force and the National Guard Bureau. Initial

input from TPMIS data base to the United States Civil Service Commission Central Personnel Data File was made on 31 May, with submission of a Magnetic Tape encompassing the TPMIS Master File as of 30 April 1972. Update of the Commission's file will now be performed on a monthly basis, subsequent to update of the TPMIS file.

During June 1972, representatives from the Army and Air National Guard assisted in developing format and specifications for a new monthly report which will provide a measurement of how the states are doing in meeting their established short-range and long-range minority employment goals. The first report is scheduled for production in early FY 1973.



Tanks and crews of the 253rd Armor, 30th Infantry Division (MI), North Carolina Army National Guard, support an Infantry Battalion ATT at Fort Bragg.



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best available copy.



# Army National Guard

## COMPTROLLER

### Appropriations

The Congress originally appropriated \$884,915,000 for the Army National Guard in FY 1972. These funds were included in three appropriations: National Guard Personnel, Army; Operations and Maintenance Army National Guard (includes technician pay); and Military Construction Army National Guard (construction of armory and nonarmory facilities).

Appropriation	Appropriated	Funded Appropriation Reimbursable	Total
National Guard Personnel, Army	\$485.9	\$0.9	\$486.8
Operation and Maintenance, ARNG	369.9	--	369.9
Military Construction, ARNG	29.0	--	29.0
(Dollars are expressed in millions)			

### Funding

The Army National Guard budgets which were submitted to Congress supported a strength plan with a beginning strength of 402,175, and average strength of 400,842, and an ending strength of 398,455 Guardsmen in 3,234 units.

The budgets submitted were National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) \$485,954,000; Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMARNG) \$369,961,000 and Military

Construction, Army National Guard (MCARNG) \$29,000,000. They provided for an input of 87,500 recruits into the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) training, an ARNG technician strength of 27,035 and a technician man-year program of 24,847.

### NGPA (BP-3100)

The Congress appropriated (Title I, PL 92-204) \$485,954,000 for the National Guard Personnel, Army to support an end strength of 398,455 Guardsmen and to provide an input to training of 87,500 nonprior service personnel under the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63). In addition \$900,000 was provided for funded reimbursements. Congress approved a supplemental appropriation of \$49,431,000 (Title II, PL 92-306) to provide for the military pay raise. The basic and supplemental appropriation and the funded reimbursement resulted in a total NGPA funding availability of \$536,285,000 for FY 1972.

### OMARNG (BP-3700)

The Congress appropriated (Title III, PL 92-204) \$369,961,000 for the Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMARNG). In order to provide support for civilian pay increase and wage board increases, the Congress appropriated \$8,106,000 by Title III, PL 92-306. The basic and supplemental appropriations and automatic reimbursable orders in the amount of \$2,600,000 resulted in a total OMARNG funding availability of \$380,667,000 for FY 1972.

### MCARNG (BP-3500)

Under PL 92-160, the Congress appropriated \$29,000,000 for Military Construction Army National Guard (MCARNG). These are "no year" funds. This appropriation, together with prior year carryover of \$4,507,000 provides a total FY 1972 funding availability of \$33,907,000.



### Summary of FY 1972 Obligations

NGP, A \$522,316,000\*  
 O&M, ARNG 378,907,000\*\*  
 MC, ARNG 27,642,000  
 \* Includes funded reimbursements of \$763,000  
 \*\* Includes automatic reimbursements of \$1,933,000

### MCARNG Funding Summary

Funding available from prior years \$ 4,907,000  
 FY 1972 Appropriation 29,000,000  
 Total Funding available FY 1972 33,907,000  
 Total Obligations FY 1972 27,642,000  
 Funds remaining available for FY 1973 6,265,000

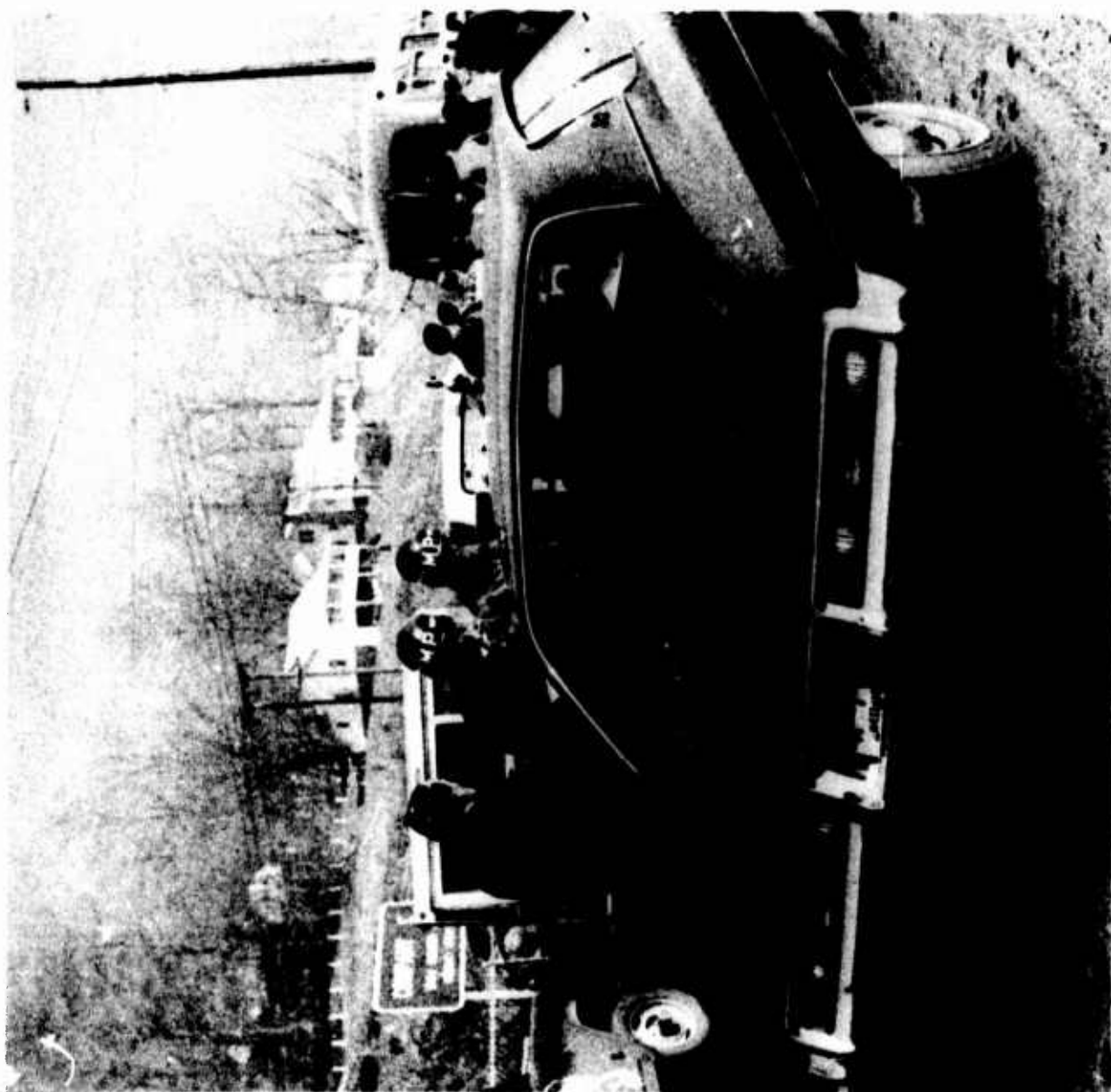
### Accounting and Reporting

During FY 1972, a total of 1,400 funding documents were issued to 53 fiscal stations of the Army National Guard. These documents provided the annual funding program and quarterly allotments of federal funds to support Army National Guard activities in all states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The status of funds allotted to fiscal stations was reviewed each month based on reports of obligations and expenditures.

Procedures were developed for determining the training costs of all Army National Guard personnel assigned to Selective Service duties. Reimbursable billings for such costs will be submitted to the National Headquarters, Selective Service System on a quarterly basis beginning in FY 1973. Billing documents will be prepared by the National Guard Bureau based on detailed cost reports furnished by each state. Reimbursement checks received from the Selective Service System will be credited to the Army National Guard Personnel appropriation.

Improved procedures were developed by the National Guard Bureau for reimbursing the Military Personnel, Army appropriation for subsistence furnished to Army National Guard personnel on training duty at active Army installations. The improved procedures, which were implemented in April 1972 with Comptroller of the Army approval, have simplified the system and greatly reduced the time lag previously required for processing monthly subsistence billings for payment.

Thirty-one serially numbered letters of technical fiscal accounting instructions were issued during FY 1972 to keep the states informed of new and revised accounting and reporting procedures.



Military Policemen from the West Virginia Army National Guard assist with traffic control during disastrous spring floods.

## Finance Service

NGR-37-104-2 and NGB-ARC-S letter No. 39, require that incapacitation payroll be submitted only when the period of incapacitation is expected to exceed 90 days or when there is doubt as to the propriety of payment. In FY 1972, 408 such payrolls were received and processed as compared to 375 in FY 1971.

Change 1, NGR 37-104-2 has been drafted and is being staffed. Changes include incapacitation payrolls submitted and administrative duty pay table, when per diem is authorized on inactive and active duty status.

## Audits and Reports of Survey

The increased emphasis on Army National Guard readiness, as a result of the broadened mobilization responsibilities it has been assigned, has intensified the reviews of Guard activities. During FY 1972, the U.S. Army Audit Agency, General Accounting Office, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit), and the Congress directed reviews to determine the effectiveness of training, the civil disturbance program, qualification in arms, equipment management, and utilization of Individual Ready Reserve personnel.

During FY 1972, the U.S. Army Audit Agency submitted 17 audit reports pertaining to the Army National Guard, an increase of six over FY 1971, but eight less than scheduled for FY 1973. It is expected that the increase in auditing of the Guard will continue as the Modern Volunteer Army program is implemented and greater mobilization responsibility is assigned to the Guard. The U.S. Army Audit Agency presently is conducting audits at the annual training sites and the reports should be received early in FY 1973.

The General Accounting Office audited the civil disturbance program and the Army Reserve Drill Pay System. The Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense (Audit) reviewed the control of arms, ammunition, and explosives and currently is conducting an interservice audit of the capability of the National Guard and Reserve Forces to augment active Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Forces under emergency conditions. The audit should be completed about the middle of FY 1973.

## Management Improvement

The Reserve Assignment and Management Information System (RAMIS) was implemented in April 1972. It is an automated system used to identify, select, and assign REP-63 personnel entering active duty for training to appropriate MOS training. This system established a master record on magnetic tape

for each nonprior service enlisted man or woman who enlisted in the ARNG subsequent to 31 March 1972, and for each enlisted man or woman who did not have a complete individual training program as of 10 April 1972. Each individual record contains all data necessary to establish control and distribution programs. This system will assist the National Guard Bureau, Continental Army Command, and the training activities in accomplishing their responsibilities pertaining to management of training.

At the beginning of FY 1972, the Director, Army National Guard assumed responsibility for all Army National Guard aviation general support maintenance (approximately 2,200 aircraft). To accomplish this mission, the National Guard operates three Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS) and is building a fourth at Gulfport, Mississippi. These TARS will permit accomplishment of maintenance support on an area basis.

Effective 1 July 1972, the ARNG must assume responsibility for scheduling and reimbursing for aviation depot level (closed loop) maintenance support. This added mission, together with increases in equipment inventory level, has required the establishment of an ARNG Aviation Logistics Center. This center, which will become an operational field activity of the National Guard Bureau on 1 July 1972, will provide minimum essential asset management capability. It is expected that this center will greatly improve logistics management of ARNG aviation assets.

A new program has been developed in the logistics area to identify and provide information which will permit effective redistribution of excesses. This program includes a mechanized process to compare excess listings of one state against reported shortages in other states. In this way, a match of shortage and availability results in print-out of redistribution instructions. Thus far, the prototype test of the program has resulted in sizeable savings to the Army National Guard.

## MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

The credo of the National Guard is to aid in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety.

The title Military Support to Civil Authorities is a term which developed from one mentioned only in connection with Civil Defense to its present connotation encompassing all areas of the National Guard's state mission. Civil Defense is a viable quantity in our country today, and is no longer merely a written

plan. Civil Defense describes a proven system which provides protection for people and their property from natural or man-made disasters.

Fortunately, during the last year, the National Guard was not utilized to any great extent to quell civil disturbances, but rather to aid citizens who were victims of nature's devastating ravages.

Due to the highly developed coordination and mode of operation among local law enforcement agencies, State Police, and the National Guard, almost instant response can be expected from the Guard to provide disaster relief when and where needed.

The Military Support Plans Office in each state coordinates with the National Guard Bureau, which in turn, coordinates with the active Army and Air Force to provide advance notification and almost instant reaction anywhere in the United States.

In FY 1972, 7,352 Guardsmen from units in 12 states were utilized on 20 occasions in supporting missions that could not be accomplished with the means or manpower at hand in a critical timeframe situation. The Governor of each state, as commander-in-chief of his state's military forces, utilizes those National Guard units which he deems necessary to handle any given situation in a natural disaster environment.

The capacity of the National Guard to conduct civil disturbance operations greatly improved during FY 1972 as a result of additional training, purchase of additional civil disturbance control equipment, and improved planning at state level. There are approximately 375,000 Guardsmen trained for this mission.

The experience, intensive training programs, and close working relationships of civil and military officials in all states have been instrumental in most cases in utilizing only minimum force necessary to respond to any mission assignment. In FY 1972, the National Guard was called upon by 12 states on 20 occasions, utilizing 7,352 Guardsmen to aid in civil disturbance control functions. These figures reflect a lowering of the requirement of the Guard to participate in this type of mission, partially due to the lessening of the impact of the Vietnam conflict, and general improvement of the national economy. In no instance was it necessary for a state governor to request federal assistance from the President of the United States to aid Guardsmen in a civil disturbance control role.

In FY 1972, 3,798 National Guardsmen were ordered to state active duty 52 times in 22 states to assist civil authorities during natural disasters. Their duties included traffic control, search for bodies, evacuation, clearing debris and maintenance of law and order.

One thousand, six hundred and twenty-three National

Guardsmen in 17 states were called upon 35 times for assistance to civil authorities and for other type emergency missions, such as search for missing persons and downed aircraft.

These computations do not include the many instances where National Guardsmen were called upon to apply their skills, training, equipment, and expertise to help civil and civic organizations to implement projects helpful in community-oriented projects. These projects, known as domestic action activities, have helped improve the stature of the Guard as a local community force, and are discussed in the Public Affairs section of this report.

## ARMY SURGEON

The maintenance of medically-qualified, combat-ready Army National Guardsmen, physically able to answer any call or order to perform active military service, is a responsibility of the Army Surgeon, National Guard Bureau. Medical fitness standards of the active Army are applicable to the Army National Guard and are strictly applied in order to assure that only those individuals who can be expected to perform active military service are accepted or allowed to remain in the Army National Guard. The constant surveillance of medical fitness of Army National Guard officers is reflected in the number of reports of medical examination reviewed during FY 1972 as shown below:

Medical examinations	Number
Initial federal recognition, promotion, etc.	8,077
Designation of Class II Aviators	1,100
Periodic medical examinations	12,674
Statements in lieu of medical examinations	11,805
School attendance medical examinations	246
TOTAL	33,902

Of the above number, 28 medical disqualifications were made. Eleven medical waivers were granted during FY 1972 and medical examinations were processed for 636 Class III flight status.

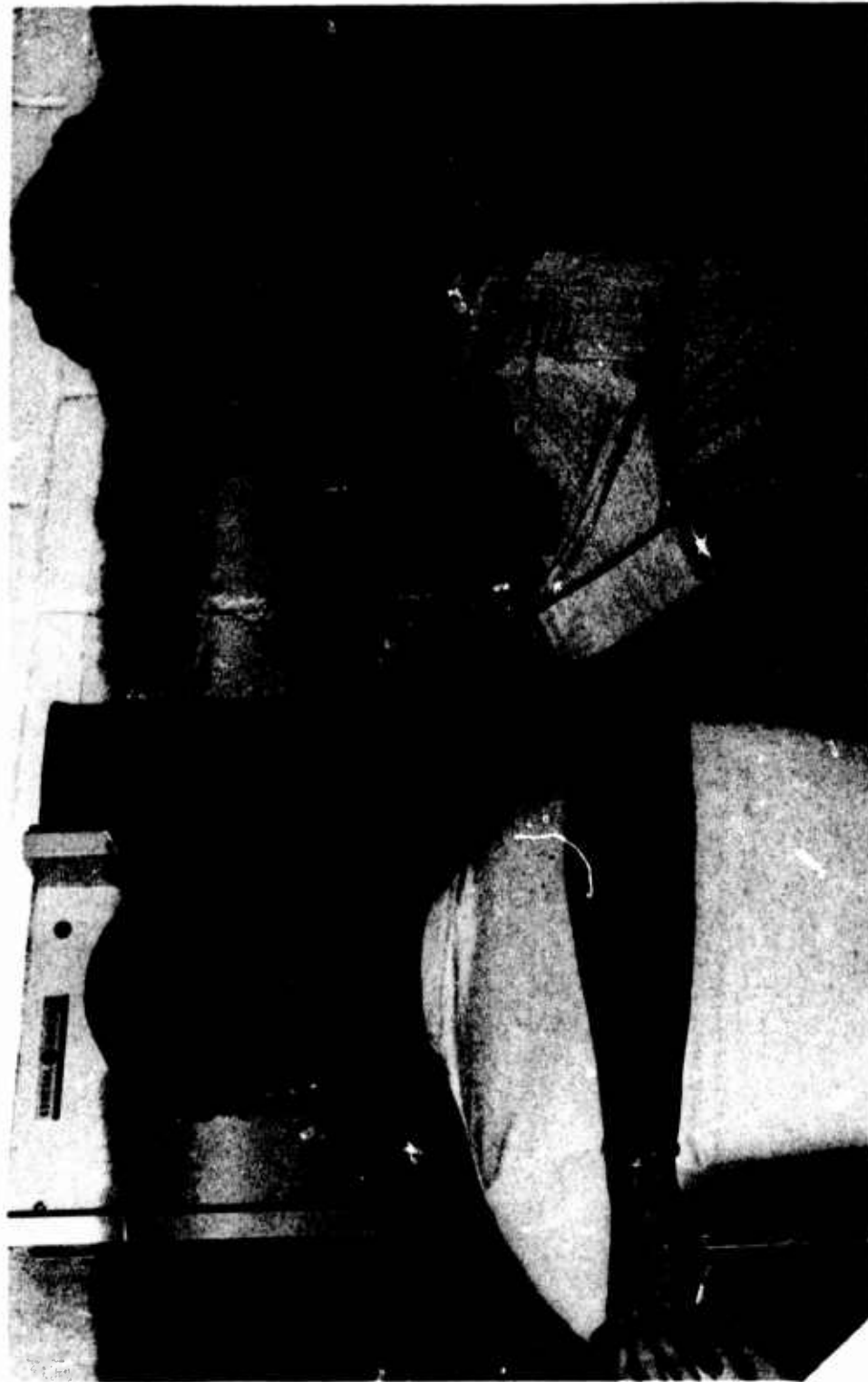
The Army National Guard Medical Service is organized to provide medical personnel and units trained to operate medical facilities in support of Army National Guard medical requirements and units to complement the regular Army in time of mobilization. Composition of medical units and Army Medical Service personnel authorizations as of 30 June 1972 are shown in Table 9 Appendix F. Army Medical Service statistics are shown in Table 10, Appendix F.

Because particular emphasis was placed on recruitment of nurses and an aggressive recruiting program was taken, the number of nurses increased from 39 in September 1971 to 61 on 30 June 1972.

Increased emphasis was placed on the ARNG aviation program during the year. Consequently, the number of activities increased, along with the requirement for flight examination. The available facilities were overtaxed and efforts were made to increase the flight surgeon capability. Each state without a flight surgeon was authorized a flight medical detachment consisting of a flight surgeon, four enlisted men, and required flight examining equipment to provide this capability. The 39 additional flight medical teams will greatly increase responsiveness in this area insuring a high degree of physical fitness in support of aviation units, and in meeting mobilization requirements.

Continued progress was made in planning for the coming Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable (MUST) Evacuation and Surgical Hospitals scheduled to begin in 1974. At year's end requirements for conversion of certain Evacuation and Surgical Hospitals to Combat Support Hospitals were received and will be coordinated in the multi-year conversion program.

The Army Surgeon, NGB, and one Army National Guard State Surgeon from each Army Area attended the Army Surgeon General's Medical Advisory Council on Reserve Affairs. Emphasis was placed on the problem of recruitment and retention of AMEDS personnel with suggestions for increased incentives in this area in prospect of an all volunteer medical service. Funds in the amount of \$1,204,000 were allotted to ARNG for medical examinations and medical care during FY 1972. As of 30 June 1972, \$1,130,000 of the total amount had been obligated.



Sp5 Penny Arscott, Medical Laboratory Technician, is the first enlisted woman in the Texas Army National Guard.



## MILITARY PERSONNEL

### *Military Strength*

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1972 was 387,539, a decrease of 14,636 from the FY 1971 figure. The number of assigned officers and warrant officers was 32,821 and the number of assigned enlisted personnel was 354,718 on 30 June 1972.

The decline in strength this fiscal year is attributed to several factors. Congressional delay in passing the new draft law, from July to September had an effect on nonprior service enlistments. Draft motivated young men adopted a "wait and see" attitude. The winding down of the Vietnam conflict also contributed to a lessening of draft tension with smaller quotas. Waiting lists to join Army National Guard units quickly diminished and soon became nonexistent. Plans proceeding with establishment of the Modern Volunteer Army also had a detrimental impact on nonprior service enlistments.

There were 845 Guardsmen in the inactive Army National Guard at the end of FY 1972 who were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and who would be available in event of mobilization. The average strength for the year was 386,528. Year end average strength figures for selected years are shown in Table 1, Appendix F.

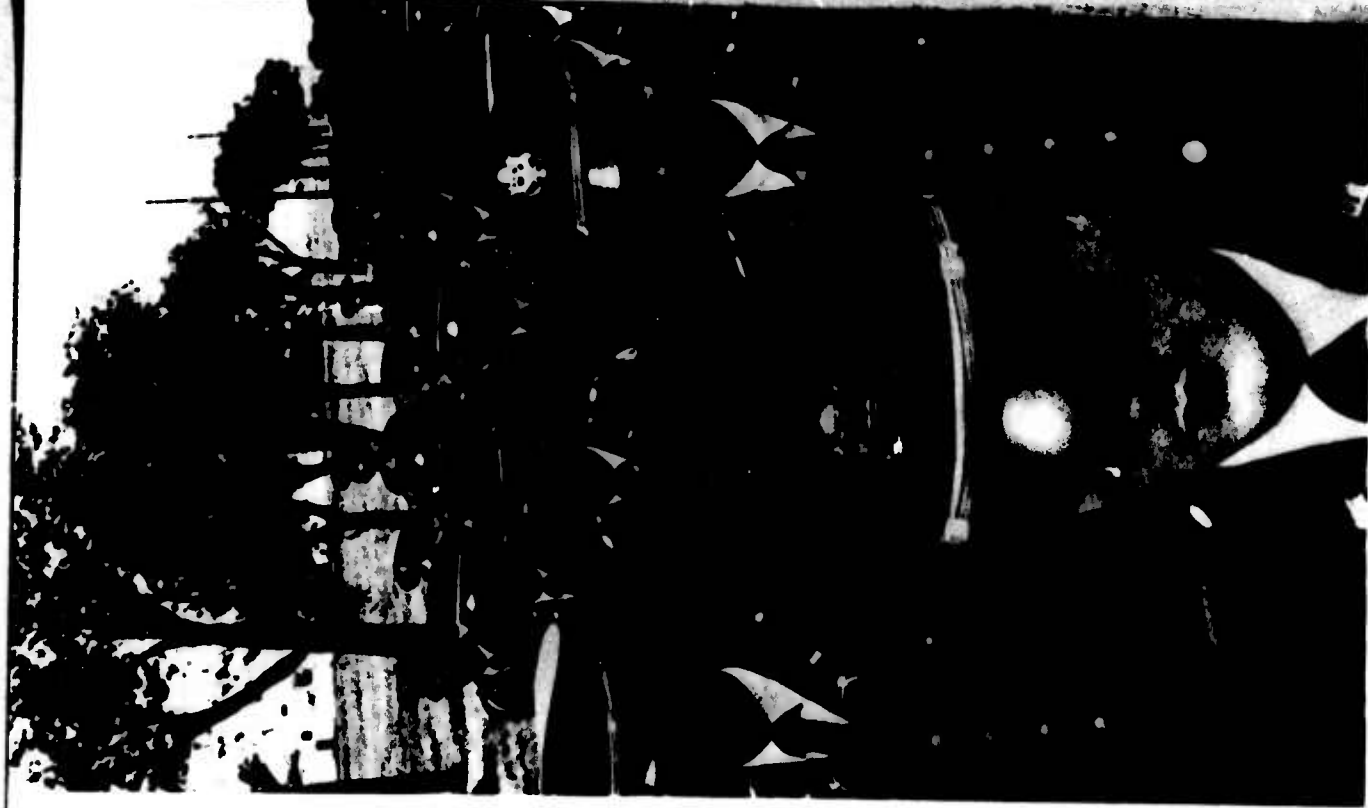
### *Army Advisors*

On 30 June 1972, there were 733 officer advisors on duty with 52 U.S. Army Advisor Groups, an increase of 115 advisors over the previous year. This increase in officer advisors brings the assigned strength to 85 percent of that authorized, the highest percentage of fill since 1965. Advisor strength can be expected to show continued improvement with the phasedown in Vietnam and the stabilization of the active Army. The quality of advisors should also rise since upgraded selection criteria have been included in a revision of AR 611-50. See Table 2, Appendix F for the status of advisors.

### *Officer Personnel*

#### *Strength*

Total ARNG officer and warrant officer assigned strength increased during FY 1972. Commissioned officers totaled 26,813 and warrant officers totaled 6,008 at the end of the year, net gains of 1,694 and 864, respectively, over FY 1971.



*Officer Candidates of the Kansas Army National Guard march to graduation exercises during Annual Training at Salina, Kansas.*

These increases are primarily attributed to the appointment of many former active Army officers, particularly aviators, and the direct appointment of combat veterans. Intensified retention efforts have also assisted in improved end of year strength.

Officer overstrength increased during the fiscal year. This is attributed to the overstrength remaining from the 1967-1968 reorganization and the impact of the conversion to the G and H series TOE during 1971-1972. At the end of FY 1972, a total of 254 commissioned officers and 226 warrant officers were overstrength. See Table 3, Appendix F for ARNG overstrength figures.

#### **Procurement of Second Lieutenants**

Expanded state OCS production contributed largely to improved totals for sources of second lieutenants, reference Table 4, Appendix F, whereas former officers and others showed a reversal as the number of ROTC appointees declined from the previous fiscal year.

#### **Personnel Actions**

Overall there was a greater number of federal recognition actions during FY 1972. Appointments increased from 4,935 in FY 1971 to 6,682 this year; while promotions increased from 5,152 to 6,712 this year; transfers and reassignments increased from 17,058 to 37,318 and separations were down from 5,221 last year to 5,081 during FY 1972. The greater number of actions experienced in FY 1972 is directly attributable to personnel changes resulting from the major reorganization of 1971-1972 and rotation of assignments for career development purposes prescribed by NGB Pamphlet 600-1, Career Planning for Army National Guard Officers.

#### **Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA)**

Table 5, Appendix F, shows the results of FY 1971 and FY 1972 selection boards which mandatorily considered officers for promotion under the provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act.

#### **Enlisted Personnel**

##### **Procurement**

During FY 1972 there was a total procurement of 84,749 enlisted personnel and a total of 101,943 enlisted personnel losses. Table 6, Appendix F, lists figures relative to enlisted personnel losses and gains.

#### **Reserve Enlistment Program**

During FY 1972 the National Guard Bureau continued to monitor the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63), with 46,853 nonprior service personnel enlisted. Under this program, the active duty for training required for all nonprior service enlistees varies from a minimum of four months to that period required for Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualifications. The FY 1972 average period required for MOS qualification was approximately 5.4 months. Several hard-to-get MOSs were identified, and through coordination with appropriate Army staff agencies, additional inputs were obtained which reduced the waiting time required for enlistees to attend that training. Periodically through the year, the White Book MOS program was updated to meet training requirements of the states.

During April 1972 the National Guard Bureau implemented the Reserve Assignment and Management Information System (RAMIS). This new system automates procedures for requesting training spaces for the REP-63 program. It provides for an individual's training requirement by name, MOS, and unit. Required data is furnished weekly direct to the Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army, on all new enlistees. Although quotas will continue to be furnished to the states on a monthly basis, prompt weekly reporting of training needs will reduce the time lag from date of enlistment until receipt of training quota. The current manual reporting system will be continued for a short period of time to provide a basis for analysis of data submitted under the new system. The ultimate goal of RAMIS is to provide by name not only the initial training allocation, but to monitor each individual during the course of his training program. The National Guard Bureau maintained continuous liaison with State REP Coordinators, Army National Guard Liaison Officers, U.S. Army Training Centers, and appropriate Department of the Army staff agencies for monitoring and managing the REP program for the Army National Guard during FY 1972. This action provided continued support to state training needs and resulted in maximum utilization of available training programs.

#### **Active Duty for Training**

At the beginning of FY 1972, 16,802 enlistees, who had enlisted in FY 1971, were awaiting training spaces in the active Army training centers. At the close of FY 1972, 4,398 individuals were awaiting entry to active duty for training (ADT). During FY 1972, 58,783 Army Guardsmen actually entered the ADT program. Since the beginning of this program in 1956, 980,153 Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for this program.

919,389 have actually entered training, and 865,994 have completed ADT and returned to their units. On 30 June 1972, 18,735 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ADT program in Army training centers, service schools and other facilities throughout the United States.

#### **Enlisted Evaluation System**

At the time of submission of the Annual Report for FY 1971, the results of the May 1971 cycle had not been received. During that test cycle, the Army National Guard tested a total of 25,210 with an overall passing rate of 83.9 percent. The Army National Guard continued Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing during FY 1972. Statistics concerning results for August and November 1971 cycles are shown in Table 7. Appendix F. Results of February and May 1972 have not been received at this submission.

#### **Command Sergeants Major Program**

During FY 1972, a total of 93 nominations were forwarded by the states to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for participation in the Command Sergeants Major Program. All nominations were reviewed by an informal review board established in the National Guard Bureau for administrative correctness, professional qualification, and National Guard Bureau recommendation. Eleven states and the District of Columbia did not participate in this fourth increment of this program due to lack of qualified Sergeants Major. Of the 93 nominations, 76 (82 percent) were forwarded to the Department of the Army Reserve Components Command Sergeants Major Selection Board for consideration and 17 (18 percent) were returned to the states as administratively unqualified for consideration. Selection board actions were completed on 16 June 1972. A total of 70 (92.2 percent) was selected for Command Sergeant Major designation to be announced in a Department of the Army circular.

#### **Officer and Enlisted Personnel**

##### **Line of Duty Determinations**

This function delegated to the Chief, National Guard Bureau on 1 November 1964, charged the Chief, NGB, with responsibility for line of duty determinations for Army National Guard personnel not on active duty. It continues to operate on a current basis. Statistics concerning line of duty determinations are included in Table 8, Appendix F.



*Alaska National Guardsmen tenaciously climbs out of thirty five foot crevasses in rescue drill during 1 Annual Training at Fort Greeley, Alaska.*

## **Personnel Reporting**

The Officer Personnel Reporting System, formalized with publication of NGB Pamphlet 680-3 in June 1971, was implemented early in FY 1972. Accuracy and content of output reports from the Enlisted Personnel Reporting System are expected to improve in FY 1973 when clarifying comments are published in NGB Pamphlet 680-2. ARNG Functional Standard Operating Procedure Manual was published on 1 May 1972. It is designed to assist every user in increasing his knowledge of the system.

## **Try One in the Guard**

The Army National Guard extended its special recruiting and retention campaign called "Try One in the Guard" which was initiated during FY 1970. The campaign provides prior service personnel with a one-year enlistment option and the opportunity to look at the National Guard from the inside without a lengthy commitment. It also provides Guardsmen who are nearing expiration of term of service (ETS) with the option of a one-year extension when they are trying to decide about becoming career Guardsmen. This is particularly aimed at the Guardsmen who are completing their six-year obligations. During FY 1972 approximately 30,000 Guardsmen extended under this program.

Through the Try One campaign, the ARNG hopes to help maintain National Guard strength at prescribed levels; infuse Vietnam veterans into the National Guard program through Try One to improve training and readiness; gain needed experience by recruiting those who have had active duty with the Army or another service; provide "Guard-wise" experience among noncommissioned officers and junior officers through extensions; and maintain, through extensions, unit integrity which is an important factor in the overall readiness profile of the Guard. Under the Try One program, prior service gains more than doubled the original program for FY 1972. This success is attributed primarily to the Active Army Reserve Components In-Service Recruiting Program. Approximately 37,896 joined the Guard under Try One during FY 1972.

## **Recruiting and Retention**

The ARNG initiated an active and viable recruiting and retention program during the year. Waiting lists diminished and became virtually nonexistent during the last quarter. A recruiter training program, specifically directed toward Guardsmen, was written and taught during the last quarters of FY 1971 and

was completed by February 1972. All states completed their schools and a part-time Guard Recruiter force of approximately 6,000 recruiters was trained. This force approximates two recruiters for each company-size unit in the ARNG.

A formal nonresident correspondence course on recruiting and retention was also initiated in FY 1972. As of 30 June 1972, more than 3,300 Army Guardsmen were enrolled in this course which is monitored by The U.S. Army Adjutant General School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

In September 1971 the Chief, NGB announced to the states that prior service officer and enlisted female personnel could be enlisted in the Guard. In May 1972, he extended this authority to nonprior service women. In addition, an aggressive program to increase black membership in the ARNG was initiated. This program has shown encouraging gains in black membership even though total strength has declined. An especially encouraging sign was the marked improvement in REP extensions of enlistments realized during FY 1972.

The Reserve Components Active Army In-Service Recruiting Program was initially a trial program conducted at Fort Lewis, Washington and Fort Knox, Kentucky. The purpose of the program was to provide mutual support and cooperation between active Army and Army National Guard and Army Reserve career counsellors in obtaining personnel for Reserve Component unit participation. An Army National Guard and an Army Reserve counsellor were stationed at each of the two pilot stations. The program was started on 16 August 1971 and was scheduled to continue for a 90-day period. A 60-day early out was offered to enlisted personnel who were stationed in the continental U.S. and who would agree to enlist in a Reserve Component for a one-year period.

The response to the program was enthusiastic and within a three-week period proved evident that all expected forecasts would be exceeded. Additional counsellors were trained and the program was expanded to all continental U.S. bases. The early out was expanded from a 60-day to a 120-day early out program.

To aid the active Army in meeting its reduction in force, 13 additional personnel were trained and on 3 January 1972 reported to stations throughout Germany. In addition, four state-side sites were established to aid the overseas counsellors in their recruitment efforts. These sites are Fort Dix, New Jersey (Europe); Fort Jackson, South Carolina (Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico); Fort Lewis, Washington (Alaska, Hawaii, and Korea); and Oakland, California (all of Southeast Asia except Korea). On 21 February 1972, the early out pro-



gram was cancelled in European and Far East Commands. However, installations in the continental U.S. were allowed to continue with the original early out program of 60 days. This program produced nearly 13,367 prior service personnel for the Army National Guard during the year.

### **Black Membership**

Although Army National Guard strength has decreased this fiscal year, the total black membership has increased substantially. At the beginning of FY 1972, there were 4,961 blacks in the Army National Guard representing 1.2 percent of the assigned strength. The short term goal of the National Guard Bureau, announced in late September 1971, was to double the black membership during the following year to 2.4 percent of this strength. As of 30 June 1972, black membership had increased to 7,680 representing 2 percent of the strength. Most of the black gains are prior service trained personnel procured from the Reserve Components Active Army In-Service Recruiting Program, discussed previously in this report. The long term goal of the National Guard Bureau is to achieve black membership in direct proportion to the numbers who live in the communities served and represented by Guard units.

### **Army National Guard Technicians**

Army National Guard technicians are, except for a limited number, members of federally recognized units and are employed by the Adjutants General of the respective states. They assist unit commanders in the day-to-day administrative, supply, and training responsibilities, and also assist United States Property and Fiscal Officers. The technicians provide organizational maintenance in organization maintenance shops and direct support and limited general support maintenance in state shops. Technically trained personnel, necessary to keep the Nike Hercules Missile sites operational 24 hours a day for the air defense of the United States, are also provided by Army National Guard technicians. They also provide staffing for Military Support to Civil Authorities to coordinate the military resources available for assisting civil defense missions and to civil authorities during domestic emergencies.

At the beginning of FY 1972, 21,299 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in Organization, USFPO and Support Maintenance activities; 2,706 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in the Air Defense program, and 230 in the Military Support to Civil Authorities program. In addition, 130 spaces were authorized on a reimbursable basis as a condition of interservice maintenance support agreements, bringing the total authorized strength to 24,365 technicians.

# TRY ONE IN THE GUARD

They should you  
stay in!



You can  
be a member

AS A MEMBER  
OF THE ARMY  
NATIONAL GUARD  
YOU CAN  
BE THE  
BEST



# ASK ABOUT TRY ONE

Member of the Texas Army National Guard examines unit  
recruiting poster supporting "Try One" program.



*Troops of the Hawaii  
Army National Guard  
engage in removal of  
derelict automobiles  
during a civic action  
program aimed at  
community beautifi-  
cation.*



At the end of the year, 23,958 permanent technicians and temporary employees were assigned in Organization, USFPO, and Support Maintenance activities; 2,707 were employed in the Air Defense program; and 233 were employed in the Military Support to Civil Authorities program. In addition, 57 were supported on a reimbursable basis as a condition of interservice maintenance support agreements, bringing the total of 26,955 technicians employed. The approved Department of the Army manning criteria for technicians for this fiscal year was 29,911. Approved support of 27,035 represents approximately 90.4 percent of the requirement.

### **Army Champs Team Handball**

The Army National Guard in 32 states has been instrumental in implementing the Army Champs Team Handball program in 195 schools and organizations with more than 23,000 youth participating. In addition, Army National Guard units in 26 states sponsor 231 youth teams (not associated with schools). Twenty states support 129 unit teams composed of Guardsmen.

Army Guard regional playoffs were conducted 17-18 June 1972. Rhode Island ARNG took the honors from New Jersey.

Maryland defeated teams from Delaware, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania in a double elimination tournament held in Baltimore. New Hampshire was forced to withdraw from competition which provided Delaware, the runner-up in Region 3, the opportunity to be the fourth Army National Guard team in the First Army Area championship tournament. Failure to have sponsored any Army National Guard teams in the Third Army Area and lack of more than four teams in Fifth and Sixth Army Areas precluded the possibility of other regional tournaments.

Army Area championship tournaments for youth teams were held 26-30 June 1972. The 16 Army National Guard-sponsored youth teams organized by 13 states for the 1972 Regional / Army Area championship reflects a significant commendable growth of team handball over the nine teams that played in 1971. Instrumental in this growth was the sponsoring of four teams in Hawaii and, for the first time, teams from Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

State project officers, coaches, managers and others who played a part in supporting the Army Champs program have been commended for their efforts.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

The Army National Guard troop basis on 30 June 1972 consisted of 3,235 company or detachment-size units with a total authorized strength of 412,000. This is an increase of 177 units for the fiscal year. See Table 11, Appendix F for a listing of the ARNG troop basis.

### Reorganization

In the first major reorganization since 1968, the ARNG was reorganized under G and H series TOEs in FY 1972. This comprehensive modernization affected virtually every unit, except Special Forces units which are scheduled for upgrading in FY 1973. It resulted in a force structure specifically tailored to meet One Army needs for current and future defense planning.

The reorganization caused a net increase of 177 company and detachment size units. Most of these were combat support and service units added to maneuver and artillery battalions. Fixed Military Police battalions were converted to flexible battalions consisting of separate headquarters detachments and separate MP companies.

Some specific changes are: A light infantry battalion was organized in the District of Columbia; air defense automatic weapons (AWSP) battalions and separate aviation headquarters were each reduced from nine to eight; and separate aviation operating units increased from 13 to 20.

Despite the unavoidable turbulence associated with such a far-reaching reorganization, the ARNG will be better able to meet the nation's defense needs in the future.

### Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)

Current defense planning relies heavily on an Army National Guard that is mobilization-ready. The objective of the Department of the Army is to bring all Army units to a level of readiness responsive to all contingency planning. Accordingly, since 1969, all units — active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve — have been listed on one Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL). This single integrated list assigns priorities for the allocation of resources for all units, based in large part on each unit's force package assignment and mobilization time.

During FY 1972, Department of the Army directed the preparation of new force plans, reorganization of the ARNG under the latest series TOE, and realignment of the DAMPL. ARNG units were converted and reorganized under the new force



Guardsmen from Kentucky's 103d S & S  
Battalion qualify with small arms during AT  
period at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

structure in FY 1972. After this modernization was completed, based on guidance from DA, the National Guard Bureau published new mobilization and DAMPL realignments which will go into effect on 1 July 1972.

### **Force Status and Identity Report (FORSTAT)**

During FY 1972, all ARNG units and activities became a part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Force Status and Identity Reporting System (FORSTAT). This JCS-level of reporting replaced the Department of Army Reporting System (DAXREP).

The JCS-controlled system of reporting will improve the quality of information available to the National Command Authorities. Some of the objectives of this system are: Eliminate duplication, combine reports, provide more information, improve reporting channels, and expand the level of reporting for ARNG units and activities.

Among the information elements submitted to JCS by ARNG under FORSTAT are: Basic Identity Data Elements, identification and location information, operational readiness data, unit equipment information, and Reserve Component data.

### **The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS)**

The National Guard Bureau is the designated proponent for ARNG authorization documents. The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS) Board operation to prepare these Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) and Table of Distribution Allowances (TDA) is accomplished through both staff analysis and automatic data processing procedures.

During FY 1972, the TAADS Board prepared 418 Detail MTOE. A total of 757 TAADS documents was prepared, processed, and stored in the TAADS data bank.

As of 30 June 1972, work was in progress to revise and update state HHD TDAs in preparation for reorganization in FY 1973. The TAADS Board has instituted regular procedures for review, update and reprinting of all MTOE on an annual basis.

### **Unit Training**

Training progress continued at an acceptable rate during FY 1972 despite shortages of mission essential equipment, lack of adequate local training areas and / or facilities, especially for mechanized units located within metropolitan complexes.

The overall goals of the Army National Guard pre-mobilization



Members of Battery B, 2-125 Field Artillery of Pine City, Minnesota make pre-launch electrical circuit test on "Honest John" rocket at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.



training are to attain proficiency at the highest possible level of the appropriate Army Training Program (ATP) commensurate with the available resources and to be prepared to complete the ATP in the shortest possible time after mobilization. Because of constraints imposed by limited resources, the general pre-mobilization training objective for ARNG units during training year 1971-1972 was to achieve and maintain proficiency at the highest level of basic unit training (BUT) phase or comparable level of ATP to include successful completion of Army Training Tests as appropriate.

Pre-mobilization training objectives are being met and where possible, the ARNG will proceed to Advance Unit Training (AUT) which is the equivalent of battalion, brigade and division level training dependent upon the type unit under consideration. Participation in unit training continued at a high level. The following percentages reflect attendance at unit training assemblies during the period 1968-1972:

FY	Percent
1968	97.3
1969	96.9
1970	96.6
1971	96.5
1972	95.9

The program for improving readiness contains 10 sub-programs, four of which have been completed. The remainder will extend to FY 1973, with semi-annual reports provided to Department of the Army by CONARC. Generally, this program is a test of several managerial devices and innovations to ascertain the degree of readiness that can be derived. Among these are an associate unit concept involving the alignment of ARNG units with similar units of the active Army, a system that rounds out active Army combat units to their deployment configurations using Reserve Component units, the addition of technicians to units in order to evaluate their impact on unit readiness, and an evaluation of the recovery time required for reconstruction of a unit upon demobilization. Also included is a test of the feasibility of moving into advanced unit training when a unit achieves the objectives of company level proficiency.

The Mutual Support Program is an effort to expand the associate unit idea to an Army-wide application. It consists

of jointly operated programs of self-help between active and ARNG forces, capitalizing on the traditional helpfulness found among units of the active and ARNG forces. There is a sizeable effort underway, and both active Army units and ARNG units are prospering from this joint endeavor working toward the One Army concept.

The first two programs, in the early stages of their development, have resulted in an improved individual proficiency in Reserve Component units. Advantages in unit training status are expected to become more apparent as further development occurs.

Fifteen days of annual training (AT) were conducted as prescribed in the appropriate Army training program by all units of the ARNG. Annual training was conducted at 49 federal and 64 state training sites located throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Germany, and one site in eastern Canada. Annual training evaluations of all Army National Guard units, as mobilization entities, were conducted by active Army evaluators. Objectives of the evaluations were to determine their training readiness conditions, and to determine the effectiveness of the ARNG yearly training program.

Clearly defined primary and alternate missions, with readiness objectives based on operational requirements, were given to the ARNG. Mission assignments were disseminated to all concerned commanders down to and including separate company / platoon / detachment level. The mission assignments included the unit's mobilization station, readiness objectives, employment / deployment mission and area of orientation. In order to capitalize to the maximum possible extent on the limited training time available, there are several innovative programs now underway that promise to bring improved training levels and readiness to ARNG units. These programs include: Mutual Support Program, Intensive Management Program, OSD Test Program, Implementation of Combined Arms Training Board (CATB) and Unit Training Extension Course (UTEC).

Through the Mutual Support Program the ARNG has been able to quickly transition into newer equipment. Under the program, active Army units place mobile training teams to the lowest echelons of ARNG and, in turn, Guard units place personnel into active Army stations in a mutual support role. The end result is that unit readiness is improving on both sides of the One Army.

The Intensive Management Program is designed to provide close management of ARNG units' assets for the Early Deploy-

ment Units, and to provide high level officials with timely information on the readiness status of those units. Despite early difficulty in establishment of an adequate data base, the program promises to become a valuable tool of management for those units which must meet deployment schedules not previously required of ARNG units.

Six ARNG divisions and 20 non-divisional brigades and separate battalions were involved in the OSD program in FY 1972. Participation varied from surveys to ATTs at battalion level and the program is earmarked to increase in size and intensity during FY 1973.

Three states were active in participating in the Unit Training Extension Course (JTEC) test program initiated by the Combat Arms Training Board (CATB). This energetic test, designed to evaluate new and dynamic approaches for improving MOS proficiency, have been successful enough that the CATB objectives will increase to divisional level during FY 1973.

Unit training in the ARNG was enhanced by several new programs authorized by the National Guard Bureau. The first was a program for additional training assemblies for selected individuals in order to provide time for the planning and preparation for training. These assemblies were authorized at staff and company level, with the emphasis on improving company level training. The second program, authorized late in FY 1972, was the addition of an enlisted training technician at battalion, group, and brigade headquarters.

### **Individual Training**

During FY 1972 the Army National Guard took steps to improve total unit readiness by offering additional management capabilities for inactive duty training. One positive step was the allocation of additional training assemblies for preparation of instruction in company-size units. These additional assemblies improved both the morale of the units and the quality of instruction presented.

The National Guard Bureau maintained active monitoring of the test programs being initiated to reduce the length of active duty training time required to MOS qualify individuals being recruited into Special Forces units. The three-year test program can lead to a 60 percent reduction in active duty training time required to qualify initial entry personnel into the hard skilled Special Forces MOSs.

With continued deliveries of modern mission-essential equipment, continued meeting of the requirements for adequate training areas, and better utilization of available training time, the outlook for improved training levels is good.



*Special Forces Captain from Florida Army National Guard briefs troops during training exercise in South Florida.*

## Aviation Branch

The Army National Guard aviation program continued to expand during FY 1972. The increase in the number of modern aircraft delivered (CH-54, CH-47, UH-1, OH-58, and OV-1 aircraft) and continued aviator recruitment both contributed immensely to the aviation program. During FY 1972, the number of aviators on flying status increased from 2,826 to 3,617 and the number of enlisted crew members on flight status increased from 346 to 982. This is a significant increase and has contributed toward an improved readiness posture of ARNG aviation service, combat-experienced, Vietnam veterans.

The 24th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) from Nebraska won the Army Aviation Association of America's Reserve Component Aviation Unit of the Year award. The unit was selected as the most outstanding aviation unit in the Army National Guard or the U.S. Army Reserve for FY 1972. It was the second consecutive year that an Army National Guard unit won the award.

The accomplishment of 281,886 flying hours was below the fiscal program because of the large amount of transition training that was accomplished and the shift in type of aircraft to those requiring two- or three-man crews. The FY 1972 accident rate per 100,000 flying hours was 8.86. Several new aviation safety programs were initiated during FY 1972 which will assist the ARNG in its progress toward the desired goal of zero aircraft accidents.

Tables showing the ARNG aviator strength, flying hour program, and accident rate are Tables 12, 13, and 14, Appendix F.

## School Program

The original FY 1972 program called for an estimated 11,626 officer and enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard to attend various resident courses of instruction at Army Service Schools. These courses range in length from one week to 10 months and include such courses as Artillery Survey and Ground Surveillance Repair for enlisted men, basic branch courses for newly commissioned second lieutenants, and Army War College for senior officers. During FY 1972, 12,967 Guardsmen attended these valuable courses.

Attendance at Army Service Schools and / or completion of correspondence courses provide the opportunity for ARNG officers to meet the necessary educational requirements needed for promotion. Fiscal year 1972 ended with 47,219 Guardsmen actively engaged in the home study Army correspondence program.



*Medevac Team from Kentucky Army National Guard provides support during Annual Training Period.*

Fiscal year 1972 saw the reestablishment of the Associate C&GSC course. Under the new title USA C&GSC (Reserve Component) course, two classes of 18 weeks each were conducted. The first class had an input of 46 National Guard officers, and the second class had 60 officers.

ARNG officers participated in an air mobility training course conducted at the USA Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. This new course was designed to train National Guard and Reserve officers at battalion and higher levels of command, in the training and controlling of air mobile operations. Approximately 498 officers attended.

The state OCS program and the nine-week Reserve Component OCS conducted at the US Army Infantry School continue to be the major source of procurement of National Guard second lieutenants.

### **Air Defense Program**

During FY 1972, the Army National Guard completed its 18th year of participation in the Air Defense program. For the first time in several years, the realignment and reorganization of defense forces was kept to a minimum, and in fact showed a slight gain in technician strength. The acquisition of additional mission type equipment caused the gain. As of 30 June 1972, the ARNG Air Defense Task Organization, CONUS, consisted of 4,485 officers and enlisted men, including 2,753 authorized technician positions. These are located in 11 battalion headquarters and 27 Nike Hercules firing batteries in 10 states. Guardsmen man 27 out of the present 52 Nike Hercules batteries in the U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM).

Battery A, 1st Missile Battalion, 250th ADA, and Battery D, 4th Missile Battalion, 251st ADA, both fired a perfect score at Annual Service Practice (ASP). This 100 percent score brings additional honors to Battery D, 4th Missile Battalion, 251st ADA, by becoming the first unit in ARADCOM's history to achieve a perfect score more than once. It was also the first unit to lead the command in ASP scoring in four different years. Three ARNG Nike Hercules batteries earned perfect scores, "close book reports," during Technical Proficiency Inspections (TPA) and Technical Standardization Inspections (TSI) conducted by Headquarters, Department of Army; Headquarters, ARADCOM; and Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA). Battery A, 1st Battalion, 177th ADA, Michigan ARNG performed an outstanding feat by gaining perfect scores on both the TPI and TSI. Further demonstration of the professionalism possessed by these units is evidenced by the award of the ARADCOM "E" award to 11 of the 27 eligible units.

Again this year, ARNG units, in competition with their active Army counterparts, won both ARADCOM Commanders Trophies for Nike Hercules units. Battery A, 2d Missile Battalion, 20th ADA, won the outstanding Army National Guard Battery in ARADCOM Trophy. Battery A, 1st Missile Battalion, 250th ADA and Battery D, 4th Missile Battalion, 251st ADA, California ARNG, and Battery C, 3d Missile Battalion, 51st ADA, New York, Philadelphia defense, share the Outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in ASP Trophy with their 100 percent scores.

The chart results, FY 1972 evaluations and inspections are located in Table 16, Appendix F.



*National Guard Sky Crane helicopters appear to be huddled beneath storm clouds during the Annual Training at Guernsey, Wyoming.*



## LOGISTICS

Logistics support of Army National Guard during FY 1972 was highlighted by the large volume of Army equipment issues. The current budget value of Procurement of Equipment and Missiles, Army (PEMA) type equipment issues during FY 1972, approximated \$900 million or about one-fourth of the overall ARNG. Requirement for training. This large equipment issue was scheduled by the Army from new production, depot overhaul of unserviceable assets, and the lateral transfer of Army excesses generated through Army reorganization.

Foremost in the issue of equipment to ARNG during FY 1972, was rotary-winged aircraft. During this second year of a three-year program to upgrade the ARNG aircraft inventory, issues of first-line aircraft were directed toward replacement of old model substitute aircraft on hand as well as toward inventory growth. At end FY 1972, the ARNG inventory of aircraft approximated 70 percent of the current authorized level.

Concurrent with the growth in aircraft inventory there has been an accelerated issue of surface equipment ranging from small arms to heavy-tracked weaponry. The force is now equipped with either M16 or M14 rifles, with issues of M16 rifles being made when an authorization exists for the newer weapon. During FY 1972, issues of the new family tactical radios to ARNG sharply increased. ARNG combat units designated for early deployment, as well as those ARNG units being tested under the DOD test program, were generally equipped with the new communications.

Inventory improvement was also realized through the issue of tracked artillery. The receipt of both 155mm Self-Propelled Howitzers and eight-inch Self-Propelled Artillery materially expanded the force training base. Noteworthy progress was also realized through the accelerated issue of other types of tracked vehicles. The Guard received 54 Sheridan tanks during the fiscal year, these being the first M551 ARAAVs in the ARNG inventory. Progress was also achieved in equipping selected round-out units and designated early deployment combat units with the M60 / M60A1 tanks.

A major action during FY 1972 was the change in procedures to provide training equipment to the Annual Training Equipment Pools (ATEP). Prior to this fiscal year, such training equipment was authorized ATEPS by TDA. Effective with force conversion to the G / H series TOE, all training equipment authorizations were derived from the unit TOE, therefore, existent TDA authorizations were voided.

New ARNG procedures were developed to provide for all training equipment to be accounted for on unit property books



Army Guardsman of the 47th Aviation Battalion conduct preflight maintenance inspection during Annual Training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.



and reflected on unit readiness reports. Heavy-tracked type training equipment retained at ATEPs for multiple unit usage is hand receipted from a unit property book. The detailed procedures for this new support system were fully implemented and effectively working by the end of the year. The revised procedures will dictate a closer relationship between unit training needs and ATEP requirements level, thereby permitting turn-in of certain excesses. Further, the identification of ATEP equipment on unit readiness reports will present a more realistic means to evaluate materiel readiness. As a means to accomplish the rapidly growing aviation asset management requirements being generated, action was taken to establish an Aviation Logistics Center at Edgewood, Maryland. This small management capability, to become operational early in FY 1973, was essential to address the widespread aviation mission.

During FY 1971, Army National Guard engaged in a test program with the active Army to share in the upgrade of certain selected items of PEMA type equipment and subsequent issue to force units. The agreed-on plan permits Department of the Army to ship direct support / general support (DS / GS) repairable assets to ARNG and provide the necessary repair parts to bring the equipment item to issue status. The ARNG furnishes the labor and shop facilities in order to expedite availability of the end-item to ARNG.

Of major significance in the equipment upgrade program was the development and accomplishment of a project to provide more than 1,000 M113 Armored Personnel Carriers to the Guard. As the Army replaced the M113s in Europe with the diesel-burning M113A1 models, the excess carriers were shipped to Army National Guard by the Army Materiel Command (AMC). This project provided urgently needed materiel for National Guard training much earlier than possible through the depot rebuild program and at a lesser overall cost. Continuation of this program for M113 carriers through FY 1973 will insure that the National Guard inventory will reach authorization level and all M59 carriers will be purged from the ARNG equipment inventory.

During FY 1972, the Army provided Army-owned automatic data processing equipment to permit conversion of one early deployment brigade to the Division Logistics System (DLOG) and to mechanize brigade personnel records under Personnel Management and Accounting Card Processors (PERMACAP). Following approval of the prototype evaluation, plans were initiated to extend this system to several other early-deployment brigades.

Action was initiated during the year to provide AUTODIN

support to ARNG. The project would include an update to the current narrative data capability now provided to the Adjutant General and add the AUTODIN card transmission capability for the USPFO. It is planned that centralized equipment would be provided collocated AG / USPFO and separate equipment for the nine states where AG / USPFO are not collocated. Survey work has actually started to identify line requirements and the overall equipment plan. It is expected that the plan can be implemented in FY 1974.

The Army National Guard is also providing special support for ARNG units designated to undergo DOD directed testing. This added requirement was superimposed over the FY 1972 program without provision of additional funding. Support provided to these units was on a priority basis similar to that given earlier to the designated ARNG early deployment combat units.

### **Army Aviation Maintenance**

During FY 1972, the Army National Guard assumed responsibility for the general support (GS) maintenance mission for ARNG aircraft systems which was previously accomplished by the Army. The Army National Guard absorbed this new mission by utilizing three Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS) currently in operation at Groton, Connecticut; Springfield, Missouri; and Fresno, California; and one additional TARS was established in Gulfport, Mississippi to support the southeastern portion of the United States and Puerto Rico. The ARNG assigns the TARS workloads and funds for all repair parts and materials utilized by the TARS in support of the GS maintenance mission. Each TARS will accomplish the aircraft maintenance mission for ARNG aircraft systems on an area support basis.

The availability rates for operational aircraft for most of the systems within Army National Guard remained within the standards set by Department of the Army. The overall high rate of operational availability of aircraft maintained by ARNG can be attributed to the exceptional qualifications of maintenance technicians and supervisory personnel assigned to Army National Guard aviation maintenance units. During the fiscal year, aircraft were added to the inventory and 495 aircraft were phased out of the inventory for a net gain of 472 aircraft. Aircraft added included nine OV-1; three U-10; 99 OH-6; 211 OH-58; 116 UH-1B; 104 UH-1C/M; 391 UH-1D/H; 29 CH-47; and five CH-54.

The ARNG aircraft inventory on 30 June 1972 was 1,690 aircraft: 166 fixed-wing and 1,524 rotary-wing. These totals include other than A and B standard equipment. See Table 15, Appendix F, for ARNG aircraft availability.

### **Logistics Reporting Procedures**

Action was continued through FY 1972 to further develop and improve the Army National Guard mechanized system for logistics reporting and materiel management. The primary action during this fiscal year was development of a new logistics program for the 1401 IBM equipment. Early in the fiscal year, information indicated availability of 1401 Army-owned IBM equipment to replace the IBM 407 equipment now used by ARNG. An initial evaluation indicated that conversion of the logistics program from the 407 to the 1401 ADPE would not insure maximum utilization of the potential workload capacity of the 1401. Therefore, an entirely new program was developed which both converted and extended the 407 system. At year's end, the 1401 logistics system had received prototype evaluation approval and plans were being finalized to install the newer 1401 logistics system to 15 or more states during the next fiscal year.

Action was continued to improve and extend the logistics management program. Through this effort, more accurate and timely asset management information will be available at all levels. The additional data is needed and effectively used for requirements development, asset redistribution and disposal. In addition to use in budget justification and effective development of annual funding guidance to the states, the current data base provides a positive means to reduce warehouse inventories and redistribute or dispose of excess stock fund supplies. The added management information will also increase Army National Guard responsiveness to Departments of the Army and Defense requirements. This overall logistics management program, as well as the centralized process of excess data against reported requirements, has been included in the 1401 program.

### **Logistics Regulations**

During FY 1972, there was an increasing need to expand and revise logistics regulations, support policies and procedures. These added requirements were generated by increased emphasis on materiel readiness, changes within the Army and the rapid growth of ARNG. As the Army National Guard assumes a greater role under the One Army concept, a greater emphasis is being placed on maximum utilization of management information data. In the interest of mobilization preparedness, National Guard publications are being made as near compatible as possible with the parallel Army regulation. During the year, the Army consolidated several Army regulations which caused revision of supporting NGRs. With the

initiation of the new 1401 logistics mechanized system, supporting procedures were developed to insure efficient conversion from the 407 process and a fully standardized logistics system on the newer 1401 ADPE.

### **AUTOVON and Commercial Communications**

During FY 1972, additional AUTOVON circuits were added to cover the rapidly growing requirements for recruitment and retention offices as well as to provide communications for newly authorized activities.

The National Guard Bureau continued to review the overall Army National Guard commercial communications support and provide essential additions where justified. This review and evaluation is designed to provide Army National Guard activities with a communications system which is increasingly more responsive to operational demands and more adequate to fulfill mission-essential requirements.

### **Firepower**

Improvement in the firepower area continued during FY 1972 with receipt of many major items of equipment. Fifty-four armored reconnaissance airborne assault vehicles, M551, were received in the ARNG inventory for the first time. Also 279 medium tanks were received: 174 M60 series and 105 M48A3s. One hundred thirty self-propelled artillery weapons were issued consisting of 17 175mm guns; 31 8" M110 Howitzers; and 82 155mm M109 Howitzers. Other items received included 103 mortar carriers, 145 recoilless rifles; 68,338 M16 rifles; 4,145 machine guns, and 6,355 grenade launchers. This equipment significantly improved the training and readiness capability of the ARNG.

### **Mobility**

Force readiness improved during the year with the receipt of considerable equipment including 153 command post carriers, 671 personnel carriers, 5,309 2½-ton cargo trucks, 655 5-ton cargo trucks, 1,137 dump trucks, 1,964 truck tractors and 110 recovery vehicles. Other items providing an increased mobility capability, including wreckers, shop repair vehicles, fuel servicing trucks and other types of trailers and semitrailers, were received in smaller quantities.

### **Communications**

PEMA issues from U.S. Army Electronics Command during FY 1972 totaled \$21,298,917. There are still many areas, however, in which the issues have not provided minimum quantities

of items required for training. Receipts during the year included more than 4,000 VRC-12 family radios; 77 terminal sets AN/MRC-69/73 models; 34 AN/MRC-54 repeater sets; 16 radar sets of different models, 131 teletypewriters and 1,183 AN/PIQ-5 public address sets. In addition, more than 6,000 other models of radio sets and 24 MCC-6 terminal telegraph telephones were received. The ability to communicate, one of the three important requirements of our combat units, is continuing to improve each year and it is expected that delivery of the installation units for use with the newer family radios will be more rapid during FY 1973.

### **Tactical Support**

Bridging equipment and heavy construction machinery are two items most needed in the tactical support area and very little was received during the year. The capability for tactical support was improved, however, with receipt of 2,810 generators, 54 20-ton cranes and 169 compressors. Other receipts consisted of bath units, clothing repair shops, ditching machines, laundry units, shoe repair shops, and water purification sets. Receipts from U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Command totaled \$12,045,295 for the fiscal year.

### **Maintenance**

Direct and general support-level maintenance backlogs continued at about the same levels as in FY 1971. Increased funding for repair parts and services appears to have offset the growing requirements to maintain a larger density of equipment.

Material readiness reports to the AMC Logistics Data Center have reached a high degree of accuracy. The ARNG continues to have one of the lowest error rates of any Army agency submitting data to the Data Center.

The ARNG calibration program to provide C-level maintenance calibration services to units and activities of the ARNG started the beginning of FY 1972. AMC depots continued to provide A-level calibration services and C-level beyond the capability of the CSMS calibration facilities. The ARNG capability to provide a 90 percent C-level calibration coverage will not be achieved for several years due to shortages of test, measuring, and diagnostic equipment. Only a few states reported a complete readiness to perform all C-level calibration at the end of the year. To reduce the heavy administrative procedures required to provide calibration and certain other depot-level services and support to the states, the ARNG has initiated intra-Army orders for reimbursable work or services directly with the Army Materiel Command, Major Item Data

Agency. During FY 1972, intra-Army orders covered A- and C-level calibration and aircraft maintenance for certain southeastern states.

### **Logistical Support Agreements**

Intra-service support agreements between the states and DOD agencies to provide logistical support continued in FY 1972 at relatively the same level as in FY 1971. Increased inventory of equipment in the ARNG precluded acceptance of new agreements, as personnel hired to fulfill intra-service agreements are chargeable against the overall NGB ceiling set by law. Minor agreements that did not require additional personnel were approved. However, these were primarily to provide POL to USAR and recruiting activities. Agreements currently in effect are providing logistic support to DOD activities at a substantial saving to the government.

## **INSTALLATIONS**

### **Military Construction Program**

The National Defense Act of 1950 (PL 81-782) provides for federal support of Army National Guard facilities construction. Each year since FY 1952, with the exception of FY 1967, funds have been appropriated for purchase, lease, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of existing facilities. Under this legislation the states are required to furnish suitable construction sites at no cost to the federal government. Funding for approved armory construction is 75 percent federal and 25 percent state, with 100 percent federal support for approved nonarmory construction.

Congress approved \$8.1 million for the construction of 32 armories and \$16.1 million for 60 nonarmory projects.

During FY 1972, 33 armories and 55 nonarmory projects were awarded as follows:

Type	Prior Year Projects		FY 1972 Projects	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Armory	7	\$2,586,000	26	\$ 5,884,000
Nonarmory	8	1,594,000	47	12,848,000
Total	15	4,180,000	73	18,732,000

The nonarmory projects consisted of 23 organizational maintenance shops, 10 training facilities, 10 aviation facilities, three combined support maintenance shops, three ammunition storage facilities, two USPFO warehouses and offices, two

transportation aircraft maintenance shops, one annual training equipment pool, and one parachute building. Twenty-three projects worth \$4,786,000 which were authorized by Congress were not awarded during FY 1972 and will be accomplished during FY 1973.

### **Funding**

Carryover funds from prior years for the Military Construction Army National Guard Program amounted to \$4.9 million. An additional \$29 million appropriation was made by the Congress (PL 92-160) bringing the total available to \$33.9 million.

### **Obligations**

In the execution of the program, the total obligation for FY 1972 was \$27,642,000 and the breakout is:

Armory	\$ 8,512,000
Nonarmory	14,577,000
Advance Planning and Design (A&E)	1,976,000
Minor Construction	2,577,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$27,642,000</b>

The difference in the armory and nonarmory obligation figures and the awards noted above is due to construction contract change orders. With the \$33.9 million available and the \$27.6 million obligated, \$6.3 million will be carried over to FY 1973.

### **Future Requirements**

The Army National Guard operates and maintains facilities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. There are 2,743 armories used for home station assembly, storage and training. Additionally, there are over 2,400 administrative and logistical support facilities located in individual communities. There are also 71 state-operated camps of various sizes including six of multi-brigade or division capacity. Armories and support facilities are utilized in accordance with the approved inventory and stationing plans submitted by the states during the reorganization of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve completed late in FY 1968. Camp facilities are in accordance with approved master plans. A tabulation of facilities by general category is located in Table 17, Appendix F.

Approximately one-fourth of the facilities listed in Table 17 are not adequate to provide the intended support function and must be replaced. The backlog of construction requirements at the beginning of FY 1972 was approximately \$300



*Infantrymen from North Carolina's Second Battalion (MI), 120th Infantry undergo an Army Training Test at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.*



## Support Facilities

Federal funds in the amount of \$6,061,600 were allotted under 51 separate service contracts with the states to operate, maintain and repair the nonarmory support facilities of the Army National Guard.

These funds provide for operating and utilities costs and for maintenance and repair of facilities such as USFPO offices and warehouses, combined support maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, and aviation support shops required for the care and safeguarding of federal equipment and property on loan or used in the various states to perform their intended federal missions.

In addition to funding under service contracts, \$869,700 O&M funds were provided to support a total of 132 projects for minor new construction, alterations, extensions and relocation of nonarmory facilities. An additional \$150,300 were provided to support 45 states in the maintenance and repair of 132 approved known distance rifle ranges.

## Training Sites

Annual training sites are designed to provide for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual training. Generally, the following cantonment-type facilities are authorized: mess halls and kitchens, bath-latrines, company administration and supply buildings, battalion headquarters, brigade headquarters, battalion supply and ration breakdown buildings, dispensaries, enlisted men's barracks and officer's quarters. In addition, range facilities of all kinds and tactical maneuver areas are provided to enhance combat readiness.

A total of \$6,138,500 in federal funds was allotted to support the opening, operating, and closing costs, as well as year-around maintenance of annual training sites. Of this amount \$2,453,900 was allotted for federally-controlled sites and \$3,684,600 for state-controlled training sites. The Army National Guard in the continental United States uses 117 annual training sites.

Weekend training sites are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction is generally limited to more austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops and security of federal property. Weekend training was conducted at 158 separate weekend training sites and \$1,588,200 was provided in support of this activity. In addition to this amount, \$281,900 was provided to accomplish 58 minor construction projects at these weekend training sites.

million at current prices. The conversion of units to the G and H series TOE and the increased emphasis placed on the Reserve Component readiness, have created additional requirements for maintenance, storage, and training facilities. Because of this and construction cost escalation, the construction backlog has increased to \$394 million. The breakout of requirements is in Table 18, Appendix F.

Although other factors, such as personnel and equipment, are equally important, there is a direct relationship between the availability of adequate facilities and the readiness posture of Army National Guard units. Armories, which comprise 60 percent of the backlog of construction, are needed for assembly of the unit, storage of weapons and supplies, and the administration and training of the unit at home station. The overcrowded, insecure and makeshift facilities now used by over 800 ARNG units result in a waste of valuable training time, lower morale, loss or damage of supplies and equipment and an overall lowering of unit readiness.

The remaining 40 percent of the construction backlog is for nonarmory facilities. These are of three general types: administrative / logistical facilities not in an armory, state operated training sites, and certain designated inactive Army camps used for annual training. All of these nonarmory facilities are urgently required to support the training of units either during the year or during the payoff period of the two weeks' summer encampment. Any lack or inadequacy in these nonarmory facilities, which are austere at best, will seriously detract from the achievement of prescribed training readiness goals.

In order to provide the needed facilities in a reasonable time frame and to minimize the adverse effect of an estimated annual 10 percent rise in construction costs, Departments of the Army and Defense have approved an increase in funding level for construction in FY 1973 to \$40 million. Indications are that Congressional approval for this increase is pending.

## Real Property

The National Guard Bureau provides all possible assistance to the states in licensing available federally-owned facilities and in leasing appropriate privately-owned facilities for the Army National Guard. During FY 1972, the Army National Guard made use of 260 federally-owned facilities and 214 privately-owned facilities under federal lease, including 24 Army Advisor offices, 25 aircraft facilities, eight organizational maintenance shops, two U.S. Property and Fiscal Offices and warehouses and 170 training area sites and ranges. Table 19, Appendix F, is a list of state and federally operated camps.



# Air National Guard

Fiscal year 1972 was a period which saw significant organizational and equipment changes in the Air National Guard. Increased emphasis established by Department of Defense in the capabilities of reserve forces, in conjunction with the Total Force Concept, created extensive turbulence in the areas of organization and equipment. The main thrust was directed toward modernization of the aircraft fleet, procurement of support equipment and supplies, and creation of an organizational structure adequate to permit satisfactory performance of new mission assignments. In the flying organizations, 17 squadrons experienced conversions to more modern aircraft. Of this number, eight also had mission changes. New aircraft introduced into the program included F-4Cs, B-57Gs, and F-106s. In the non-flying area the Mobile Communications Group increased to six and authorization for two highly sophisticated, fully automated 407L Tactical Air Control Systems was obtained. At year's end two Mobile Communications groups had begun to receive this equipment while other units were in process of receiving new and modern equipment that would place them on an equal equipage status with active units.

The pages that follow present in some detail the status, events and accomplishments of the Air National Guard for FY 1972.

## COMPTROLLER

### Budget

The President's Budget for FY 1972 totaled \$558.7 million and included requirements for Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance and Military Construction. The budget was based on FY 1972 ANG force structure, flying hours, technician strength, and military personnel strength contained in program guidance at the time of preparation. Subsequently, the Congress appropriated \$134.6 million for Military Personnel, \$413.4 million for Operation and Maintenance and \$10.6 million for Military Construction for a total of \$558.6 million.

Supplemental appropriations were necessary to support the 14 November 1971 and 1 January 1972 military pay increases and other wage rate employee increases for technicians. These FY 1972 supplemental appropriations totaled \$14.3 million for Military Personnel and \$7.2 million for Technicians.

The President's Budget was based on force program conversions during FY 1972. Most conversions were to more modern and complex aircraft resulting in a substantial overall cost increase.

	National Guard Per- sonnel	Operations and Main- tenance	Military Con- struction	Total F-4C Appro- priation
President's Budget	\$134.7	\$413.4	\$10.6	\$558.7
Initial				
Appropriation	134.6	413.4	10.6	558.6
Prior Year				
Carryover	—	—	5.2	5.2
Supplemental				
Appropriation	14.3	7.2	—	21.5
Final				
Availability	148.9	420.6	15.8	585.3

(Dollars are expressed in millions)

Fiscal year 1972 reimbursable obligations for the support of other agencies, and not included above, are \$0.4 million for Military Personnel and \$7.7 million for Operation and Maintenance.

Base procured equipment items, with a unit cost of \$1,000 or higher, are funded under Budget Program "Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment" of the USAF Other Procurement appropriation. The Air Force made \$644,000 available to the ANG for procurement of this equipment during FY 1972.

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## **Accounting and Finance**

During FY 1972 the Accounting and Finance Branch implemented several base level programs designed to standardize procedures and produce more reliable fiscal data. These included publication of a joint ANG / ARNG Technician Time and Attendance Procedures Manual (ANGM 177-2/NGB Pam 37-105); development and implementation of a Standard ANG Civilian Pay System; development of an ANG Unit Welfare Fund Regulation (ANGR 176-2); and the publication of standardized drill attendance recording and reporting procedures.

The Time and Attendance Procedures Manual was implemented on 1 July 1971. It served as the first step for the implementation of the new ANG Standard Technician Pay System. This pay system, to be implemented during the first half of FY 1973, virtually eliminates the need for manual inputs. Major features include mechanical computation of all items of pay, leave and earning statements each pay period, positive controls, and clear cut audit trails.

In the wake of the active force club problem, all ANG unit Welfare Funds were subjected to audit by the Air Force Audit Agency. Only minor discrepancies were discovered. However, as a result of the write-ups, ANGR 176-2, "ANG Unit Welfare Funds" was developed for implementation in the first half of FY 1973. It eliminates burdensome features of the Air Force directives without compromising controls or audit trails.

The centralized Air Reserve Pay and Allowance System (ARPAS), operated by the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (AFAFC), Denver, Colorado continues to provide timely and accurate pay service. A major reprogramming implemented during July 1971 reduced the number of input formats and provided tighter controls and edits (which precludes duplicate payments).

ANGR 177-07 (test), Mandays Accounting System, was implemented in July 1971. The system has satisfied its primary objective of providing fund managers with better visibility and tracking of the ANG military personnel appropriation.

## **Management and Resource Analysis**

Secretary Laird's memorandum (which became official national policy as part of the President's State of the Union Message) directed increased reliance on the Reserve Components and created a profound awareness of the importance and need for timely and accurate information relating to the readiness status of the Air National Guard. In recognition of this, NGB interest was directed towards maintaining a readiness information system that would be highly responsive to

the demands of management. The main theme projected to field activities was the absolute necessity for timely, accurate and complete reporting. This important readiness reporting system, providing critical data to the NGB, USAF, JCS and ANG gaining commands, is the Force Status and Identity Report short-titled FORSTAT. The system provides operational readiness data on which managers base decisions. It also serves as the vehicle which can reveal and focus direct command attention on problem areas affecting unit readiness. To improve processing time, additional resources were made available to the ANG FORSTAT Reporting Center. This included specialized personnel such as programmers and systems analysts, computer equipment with sufficient tape storage, and adequate communications. To improve input data, a special FORSTAT Information Letter series was established to provide field level guidance on a frequent recurring basis. In addition, area meetings with unit FORSTAT monitors were planned for early fall 1972. At the end of the fiscal year, results of efforts expended indicated much progress towards attaining stated objectives.

Support of management through data automation at all levels throughout the Air National Guard was continued with emphasis on improved timeliness and accuracy of data. All Air National Guard bases will have data transmission capability via AUTODIN during FY 1973. This will greatly enhance the timeliness of data flowing to the National Guard Computer Center and other recipients for the production of reports.

At the end of the year, the prospects of replacing base level punched card accounting machines with Air Force compatible equipment were excellent. This will enable the Air National Guard to use standard Air Force systems to the maximum extent possible and will enhance mission support through an increased data processing capability. A Special Assistant for ANG Affairs (Section 265, Title 10, USC) was assigned to the Directorate of Data Automation, Hq USAF during the year.

## **PERSONNEL**

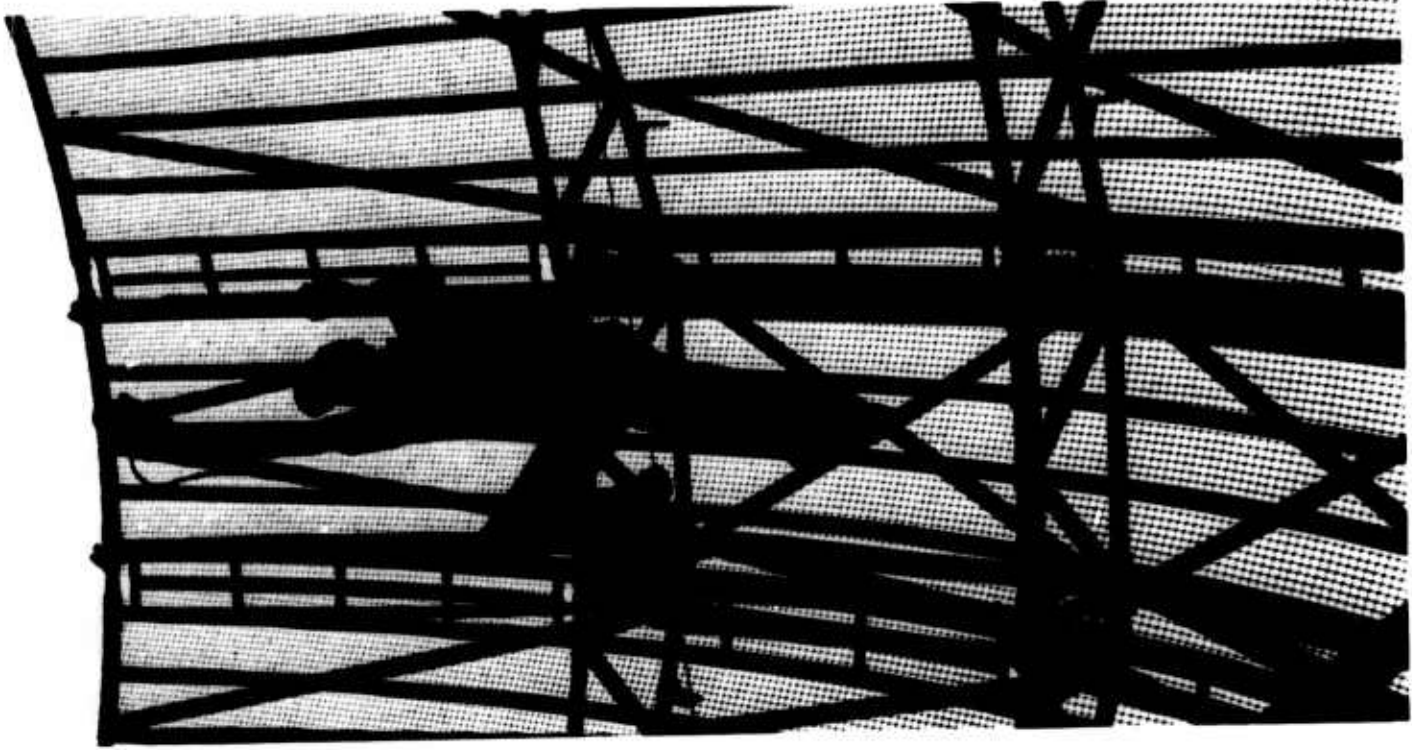
### **Military Strength**

On 30 June 1972, the strength of the Air National Guard was 89,237, with an average strength for the year of 87,135, or 98.8 percent of the Congressional average floor of 88,191.

Entry into FY 1972 with a strength of 85,689 and continued shortfall of the program throughout the first quarter precluded



Like a spider in his  
web, Air Guardsmen  
inspect a radar  
antenna of the 103d  
Tactical Control  
Squadron, Connecticut  
Air National Guard.



attainment of the established average strength. However, intensified recruiting efforts were productive, enabling the year-end program strength (88,986) to be exceeded. Reassessment of the program in the second and subsequent quarters to achieve the mandated average would have resulted in a year-end strength approximately 5,000 over the programmed average for FY 1973, causing forced attrition in order to stay within our funded average. Such action was not deemed to be in the best interest of the Air National Guard.

### **Air National Guard Recruiting and Retention**

The declining strength trend of FY 1971, extending into 1972, prevented the orderly flow of accessions required to achieve the average floor mandated by Congress. The impact of changes in selective service policy (lottery system) and drastically lowered draft calls necessitated implementation of intensified recruiting programs to obtain personnel.

During FY 1972, various programs were established to assist recruitment and retention within the Air National Guard. The in-service test program provided six Air Guardsmen to counsel separating airmen and officers at six major Air Force bases on the advantages and benefits of continued service affiliation with the Air National Guard. Sixty-eight hundred men and women were interviewed during the test. Also, the Palace Chase early release program separated 936 airmen and officers to the ANG. The Air Force is considering this program on a full-time basis. Both programs have been widely publicized by the USAF, thus giving wide exposure to the vital mission of the Air National Guard.

Various recruiting programs were developed in FY 1972, as a result of Project Volunteer funds, and will be implemented in FY 1973.

The ANG NCO Academy Graduates Association, through its 51 chapters, has played an active role in the retention programs of its local units. It has instilled new motivation in all personnel to establish active and continuing retention efforts. Representatives have monitored both Air National Guard Recruiting and Retention programs since 1 January 1972.

### **Retention of Officers**

Upon request from the National Guard Bureau, Secretary of the Air Force extended authority to retain officers receiving a mandatory promotion through the grade of major regardless of UMT Detail Listing (UDL) position authorized. This provides each officer the visibility of completing 20 good years of service



and retirement in the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Also included was the authority to promote airmen to the grade of technical sergeant, when qualified, on completion of 12 years of service regardless of UDL position.

### **Senate Confirmation of Promotions**

Effective 29 September 1972, PL 92-129 will require that all promotions to lieutenant colonel and above be confirmed by the United States Senate. This action will cause a delay of 45 to 65 days for approval and extension of Federal recognition to the grade of lieutenant colonel.

### **Personnel Data System**

The currently operational central site system was converted from RCA 501 to the IBM 360/65 during FY 1972. Purges have continued to be reduced to a point of relative insignificance; there was less than .027 per record for the total Air National Guard as of the end of the year.

Formal training in preparation for implementation of the new Base Level Military Personnel System (BLMPS) was conducted throughout FY 1972, with an initial allocation based on two persons from each Consolidated Base Personnel Office (CBPO). A total of 198 attended this course at Keesler Air Force Base. Additional training through use of Air Training Command travel teams is scheduled for early FY 1973. Formal training for the Personnel Systems Managers (PSMs) will also be conducted during the coming year.

BLMPS and the Advanced Personnel Data System (APDS) received approval of the Data Automation Panel during FY 1972. The base level system is scheduled for implementation beginning January 1973; APDS is currently scheduled for implementation in January 1974. The latter primarily consists of integration of the central site operation into the Air Force APDS at the Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, but will necessitate a major modification of the base level system to accommodate the changes in data flow.

BLMPS development efforts during the year include: designation of active force bases on which each CBPO will be satellite for B-3500 support, determination of number of remotes (TC521s) to be provided each CBPO, coordination with AFCS on the installation of communication lines, assessment of impact on host bases to include equipment enhancement, site modification, manpower requirements, development of Implementation / Conversion (I/C) Plan (yet to be finalized), and development of a standard BLMPS in-house training program. The in-house training program is geared to the work



*Air Guardsmen from Rhode Island are really up in the air as they inspect rudder surfaces of cargo plane at Warwick, Rhode Island.*



center operation which will be provided each CBPO. Additionally, the CBPO technician structure was revised to reflect the impact of BLMPs and technician position descriptions were formulated for each job in the new organization. Development of APDS is also underway, to include preliminary identification of subsystems necessary to support user requirements.

Development of a computerized Point Credit Accounting and Reporting System (PCARS) has been completed. The systems test will begin in July 1972 with implementation scheduled to begin in October 1973. This system replaces the manual AF Form 190 and will eventually become a subsystem of APDS. Until APDS, it will be supported at the Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC).

#### **Enforcement of Participation Requirements**

During FY 1972, 125 Air National Guardsmen were approved for two-year involuntary active duty tours and two Air Guardsmen were approved for 45-day involuntary tours for failing to participate satisfactorily.

#### **Education and Training**

The Air National Guard school training program provides formal school training for qualified Guardsmen enabling them to be trained to meet mission requirements. Guardsmen attend the same schools as active Air Force personnel and meet the same prerequisites. The ANG school program, comprised of four major categories — flight, technical, professional, and recruit — insures that ANG unit commanders get maximum assistance in achieving an adequately skilled unit. (See Table 11, Appendix G, for a recap of the FY 1970 — FY 1972 training programs).

During the past fiscal year, the ANG entered more personnel into formal schools than ever before in its history. Weapons system conversions during the second half of FY 1971 and the conversions during FY 1972 accounted for most of the increase. Also contributing to the increase was the higher Undergraduate Pilot Training production rate assigned the ANG for FY 1973. The approved UPT production rate of 145 for FYs 1970-1972 was increased to 280 for FY 1973. This increased production rate for FY 1973 required the inputs into training in FY 1972 to be increased from 186 to 311.

#### **ANG Formal Schools**

The ANG operates six formal schools. These schools provide both advanced technical and professional training to Army and Air National Guardsmen, USAF personnel and certain

foreign nationals in the Military Assistance Program. Four of the schools are advanced flying schools providing combat crew training, one school provides maintenance technical training for the KC/C-97 and C-130 aircraft, and the ANG Academy provides precommission training for individuals not attending USAF Officer Training Schools, leadership training for junior NCOs and professional military education for senior NCOs.

**F-100 Combat Crew Training School.** The 162d Tactical Fighter Training Group, Tucson, Arizona provides F-100 transition training for ANG pilots assigned to tactical fighter units. In addition, the 162d TFTG provides upgrade training necessary to support the requirements of those units that converted to F-100 aircraft. The primary mission of the 162d TFTG is to provide advanced flying training for all UPTs assigned to F-100 and F-104 units. During FY 1972, a total of 261 students were entered into courses conducted by the 162d TFTG.

**F-101B / F-102 Combat Crew Training School.** The 147th Fighter Group, Houston, Texas provides transition and intercept training for all ANG F-101B and F-102 students. Students are entered into one of three courses of varying lengths depending on their personal experience. UPT-graduates and trainees not current in jet aircraft enter a four-week pre-interceptor course to become qualified in jet aircraft. During FY 1972, 148 pilots entered one of the three courses.

**RF-101 Replacement Training Unit (RTU).** The 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Little Rock, Arkansas provides transition training for ANG UPTs assigned to RF-101 units. During FY 1972, 14 ANG pilots entered training courses conducted by the 189th TRG.



Kentucky Air Guardsmen plan a Reconnaissance Mission during field training exercises at Savannah, Georgia.

**133d Field Training Flight (FTF).** The 133d Field Training Flight, St. Paul, Minnesota provides maintenance and technical training for aircrews assigned to the KC/C-97 and C-130 aircraft. Courses are offered in Aircrew Familiarization (two weeks), Basic Loadmaster (five weeks), and Flight Engineer Technician Cruise Control (12 weeks). Since FY 1971, the 133d FTF has been assigned as a Mobile Training Team (MTT) and aided in the timely training needed to support ANG units converting to the KC/C-97 and C-130 aircraft. During FY 1972, the 133d FTF provided training for 800 officers and airmen of the ANG, the USAF and Military Assistance Program.

**F-105 Combat Crew Training School.** The 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group, McConnell AFB, Kansas provides advanced flying training for all ANG UPTs assigned to F-105 units. During FY 1972, 41 ANG pilots entered training courses conducted by the 184th TFTG.

#### **The Air National Guard Academy**

The Air National Guard Academy operates three professional military schools at McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee. The oldest and largest of the three schools is the ANG NCO Academy established in 1968. During FY 1971 a Leadership School for junior NCOs was established and an Officers Preparatory Academy conducted its first class in April 1971.

**ANG Leadership School.** The Leadership School curriculum consists of 138 academic hours in the following subject areas: Human Relations in Leadership, World Affairs, Communicative Skills, Supervision and Management, and Military Training. The course is offered in two two-week segments for airmen in grades E-3 and E-4. The two-week courses afford Guardsmen who cannot take more than two weeks of military training each year an opportunity to complete the prescribed course.

**ANG NCO Academy.** The NCO Academy curriculum, consisting of 225 academic hours, is devoted to the same basic areas as the Leadership School. Like the Leadership School, the ANG NCO Academy offers special two-week courses to enable Guardsmen the opportunity to attend in two segments. In addition, a regular five-and-one-half week course is offered. Graduates of the NCO Academy are authorized to wear the NCO Academy Ribbon.

**ANG Officer Preparatory Academy.** The Officer Preparatory Academy provides the ANG Officer selectee with his initial military training. Students attend the course in the grade of staff sergeant or authorized grade, if higher, and are commissioned upon graduation. For the present, priority for selection is being given to UPT and UNT candidates; however, the goal



*Kansas Air National Guardsmen make maintenance check on B-57G during field training at Forbes Air Force Base in Topeka, Kansas.*

of the Academy is to provide the initial military training for all officer candidates in the ANG.

### ***Air Technician Program***

The Air Technician Program continued to expand during FY 1972 commensurate with the receipt of highly sophisticated weapons systems into the Air National Guard inventory. In order to achieve the standard technician manning urgently required to maintain the mission capability necessary for operational readiness, PL 92-119 was enacted on 12 August 1971. This legislation increased the combined Army-Air National Guard technician ceiling from 42,500 to 49,200 in FY 1972 and to 53,100 in FY 1973 and beyond. The air technician share of this ceiling changed from 18,135 to 20,900 in FY 1972 and to 22,550 in FY 1973 and thereafter.

## **AIR SURGEON**

The Air National Guard Medical Service saw several major changes and a variety of new programs introduced in the past year. All were designed to provide better training techniques and maximum medical support for Air National Guard personnel.

Assigned strengths associated with the medical service totaled approximately 300 physicians, 126 dentists, 13 veterinarians, 129 MSCs, 419 nurses, and 3,022 enlisted personnel. This professional team operated 17 TAC Hospitals, 44 TAC dispensaries, 31 USAF dispensaries, and 23 aeromedical evacuation units during the past year.

Recruiting continued to be of major importance. In an effort to recruit more flight nurses, a fledgling program is now in operation in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Missouri. The program is designed to process and commission prospective nurses as WAF officers during the last year of their training. The program appears to be working well and has greatly assisted in recruiting efforts. With less than 50 percent of authorized nurses on board, this area will continue to receive maximum attention in the coming months.

The backbone of physician recruiting continued to be the state air surgeon. Through personal contacts and good staff management, extremely successful physician recruitment programs were developed and conducted. Additionally, a variety of other management programs have been instituted at the state levels designed to improve training and mission support effectiveness. At the same time, state surgeons have been given more and more responsibilities in the overall management of the ANG Medical Service. This trend will continue

so that each state air surgeon recognizes and becomes a part of the total involvement of the medical service. An extremely effective tool in accomplishing this has been the State Air Surgeons Conference.

The Third Annual State Air Surgeon / Medical Technician Conference was conducted in February 1972 at Eglin AFB, Florida. More than 225 state air surgeons, nurses, flight medical officers, MSCs and senior medical technicians attended this three-day conference. In addition to hearing many senior Air Force medical managers speak on the changing aspects of the Air National Guard's commitment in the Total Force Concept, numerous discussion sessions were held where working committees were formed, problems were ironed out, and new programs were introduced.

Following the general conference, the Alliance of Air National Guard Flight Surgeons held a general business meeting to discuss current and future programs in the organization. The State Air Surgeons Conferences have been extremely successful, particularly when combined with a Medical Technician Conference. A combined conference is planned to be held annually. The next conference is scheduled for December 1972 in San Antonio, Texas to allow attendance by Medical Service personnel at the 79th annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, which is scheduled in San Antonio at the time. Attendance at an International Medical Society will allow ANG personnel to participate and exchange medical professional information on a world-wide basis.

Several significant changes and innovations took place in the ANG Medical Service during the year. Many units in the Aeromedical Evacuation program underwent a command change from Military Airlift Command to Tactical Air Command because of changing Air Force requirements. Units located on bases with compatible aircraft for a Tactical Aeromedical Evacuation mission (C-130s) are now in the process of changing to a tactical training mission. It is hoped that with this change, more realistic and active training programs can be developed with TAC for the remaining ANG aeromedical units. Those units whose assigned aircraft do not fit a tactical role are planned to be phased into other medical missions within the ANG.

The second major innovation, and another first for the Air Guard, occurred during the year when authorization was obtained for one optometrist and two technicians at each flying group in the ANG. When assigned, these new members of the professional team will provide a consultative vision care program for each of the units assigned that group. The optometrist will perform periodic consultative visits to the various units,



perform refractions, and manage a general vision care program for his organization. This long needed addition to the ANG medical service will be another step toward providing more complete medical support for flying units in peacetime and will assure smoother augmentation when called to active duty.

An active program was underway throughout the year to update and modernize medical equipment. Refinements continued to be made in the S-105 reporting system which allowed for better budgetary planning and control and derived the greatest benefit from the often austere funding. The system continued to prove itself a highly effective one and an invaluable management tool.

The medical service was again active in domestic affairs. One much publicized and completely successful program drew praise from all levels. The event took place in Indiana in July 1972. During their annual training, members of the 122d TAC Hospital, Indiana ANG, working many long hours and often off duty, held medical screening clinics and performed physical examinations on migrant workers and their families in the Fort Wayne, Indiana area. The action was highly acclaimed by the local civilian community.

In late June, when massive flooding occurred in the wake of Hurricane Agnes, members of the 171st USAF Dispensary, Pennsylvania ANG, were called to duty for two weeks. During that time they provided medical relief to flood victims and performed countless deeds of mercy which won praise from all levels.

The Air Surgeon continued to provide a comprehensive physical standards program for the Air National Guard. He remains the only full-time physician assigned to the ANG and is charged with maintaining the physical status for approximately 20,000 rated flyers in addition to managing a progressive medical support program for over 70,000 support personnel.

## AEROSPACE SAFETY

The Air National Guard completed FY 1972 with a rate of 6.1 major accidents for each 100,000 hours flown, which is a reduction from the 6.83 rate from the previous fiscal year. The decrease is significant because of the number of conversions which included new missions and / or aircraft.

There was a total of 31 major accidents in FY 1971 and 26 in FY 1972. Pilot error and materiel failure accounted for 86 percent of all the major aircraft accidents and indicates the need for continued emphasis on high standards of supervision, performance, air discipline and materiel deficiency reporting.

The Air National Guard Aircraft Safety Management Course at the University of Southern California graduated 46 selected supervisors and is continuing into its fourth year. Fifty-four spaces are allocated for FY 1973.

Two Air National Guard units were recipients of USAF safety plaques for their outstanding records in calendar year 1971. The 177th Tactical Fighter Group, Atlantic City, New Jersey received the Flying Safety Award. The 119th Fighter Group, Fargo, North Dakota received the Missile Safety Award.

Aerospace safety statistics are located in Table 12, Appendix G.

## PLANS AND OPERATIONS

### *Organization and Conversion Actions*

On 30 June 1972, the Air National Guard had 1,014 Federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 92 groups and 92 squadrons. The number of support units and nonflying units was 296.

The Air National Guard force structure by command is indicated in Table 13 located in Appendix G. A complete list of organization actions including unit activations, inactivations, and redesignations appears in Table 14, Appendix G. A complete list of aircraft conversions is located in Table 15, Appendix G.

### *Tactical Air Command Units*

#### *Tactical Fighter Units*

TAC-gained units were heavily involved in modernization during FY 1972. Tactical fighter units at three locations, Lockbourne AFB, Ohio; Lambert Field, Missouri; and Buckley ANGB, Colorado; exchanged F-100Cs for F-100Ds. The F-84F was retired from the Air National Guard with the conversion of the 179th TFG, Mansfield, Ohio and the 183d TFG, Springfield, Illinois to the F-100D and F-4C respectively.

#### *Tactical Reconnaissance Units*

Three tactical reconnaissance units changed aircraft and mission as the 127th TFG, Selfridge, Michigan and the 188th TRG, Ft. Smith, Arkansas converted to the F-100D tactical fighter and the 190th TRG, Forbes, Kansas began conversion to the B-57G tactical bomber. Little Rock's 189th TRG and Reno's 152d TRG underwent model changes in the RF-101. A third ANG RF-4C unit was formed at the 155th TRG, Lincoln, Nebraska as the last of the RF-84s were removed from the Guard's air-



craft inventory. The WS-430B, a modern photo processing and interpretation facility, which will soon be added to all ANG tactical reconnaissance units, was being received at the end of the fiscal year at Lincoln and Reno.

#### **Tactical Airlift Units**

In FY 1972 the ANG strategic airlift (MAC-gained) capability declined while the tactical airlift fleet continued to grow. An additional three former MAC units converted to the Tactical Airlift mission during FY 1972. The new units are the 167th TAG, Martinsburg, West Virginia; 172d TAG, Jackson, Mississippi; and the 153d TAG, Cheyenne, Wyoming. The number of ANG C-130 groups now total eleven, four of which have attained a combat ready status. All other C-130 units are progressing at a satisfactory rate. In addition to local training missions, the tactical airlift units have begun active support of USREDCOM joint airborne requirements. All missions are scheduled through the ANG Airlift Operations Center and coordinated at the monthly Joint Forces Allocations and Coordination Conference at MacDill AFB.

The value of the C-130 was demonstrated in response to several emergency situations during FY 1972. The 146th TAW, Van Nuys, California performed 10 missions in airlifting fire trucks for use in combating a large forest fire in Arizona in May. The 133d TAG, Minneapolis, Minnesota and 153d TAG, Cheyenne, Wyoming airlifted water pumps to Rapid City, South Dakota to relieve flood pressure on a local dam resulting from heavy rainfall. The 109th TAG, Schenectady, New York performed over 105 flood relief missions in the wake of Hurricane Agnes in June. All emergency missions were launched in response to a request from the USAF Command Post. The ANG Tactical Airlift fleet consists of eight C-130A units, two C-130B units and one C-130E unit with a programmed total of 78 aircraft.

#### **Tactical Air Support**

The three original ANG tactical air support groups at Peoria, Illinois; White Plains, New York; and Willow Grove, Pennsylvania; received 407L mobile communications shelters and auxiliary equipment making their direct air support centers compatible with the most advanced Air Force Tactical Air Control systems.

#### **System Training**

TAC-gained flying units engaged with ANG tactical control and mobile communications units in a continuous system training program planned and coordinated by the 199th and 299th Tactical Forces Planning Groups. SENTRY GUARD STRIKE

III and GUARD THUNDER featured integrated air / ground training for participating units during the peak annual training period of July 1971. A number of smaller scale exercises accomplished during UTAs, provided mutual training for ANG air and ground environment units and support for the Army National Guard.

#### **Exercises**

Acting through Tactical Air Command and Readiness Command, the Air National Guard participated in a succession of JCS-directed or coordinated exercises during FY 1972. A list of these exercises appears in Table 16, Appendix G.

In addition to the expanding role of the Air National Guard in JCS exercises, units participated in a variety of airshows, demonstrations, civic events, and an increasing number of exercises with the active Army in CONUS. Missions of assistance to civil authorities included photo reconnaissance missions over distressed areas, special operations flights to interdict poachers on offshore fisheries, and visual reconnaissance by airborne forward air controllers in support of local ecology agencies.

#### **Aerospace Defense Command Units**

Fiscal year 1972 marked the advent of the F-106 to the Air National Guard inventory. The 120th Fighter Group, Great Falls, Montana began conversion from F-102 to F-106 aircraft during April 1972. Fifty-nine days after receiving 50 percent of their new aircraft, the 120th placed two F-106s on active air defense alert. Guidelines established by ADC call for this transition to air defense alert to be accomplished in approximately six months. During the second half of FY 1972, F-106 conversions were announced for the 102d Tactical Fighter Group, Otis AFB, Massachusetts; the 177th Tactical Fighter Group, Atlantic City, New Jersey; and the 191st Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan. A conversion from KC-97 to F-102 aircraft for the 106th Air Refueling Group, Suffolk County, New York was also announced. Pre-conversion actions for these units are progressing satisfactorily.

At the end of FY 1972, ANG / ADC units comprised over 60 percent of the ADC mission. During FY 1972, ANG / ADC units flew a total of 94,329 hours while accomplishing training requirements and participating in numerous ADC exercises.

In addition to maintaining alert, training, and participating in day and night exercises, ADC / ANG units fly target missions and annually deploy to Tyndall AFB, Florida for weapons firing.

One of the highlights of the year was the selection of ANG







Oklahoma Air National Guard Globemaster unloads one of three O2A Forward Air Control Planes at Elmendorf Air Force Base to participate in joint tactical exercise in Alaska.

participants for the world-wide weapons competition, WILLIAM TELL 1972. In the F-101B category, the 132d Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Bangor, Maine and the 178th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Fargo, North Dakota will compete against the 425th AW(F), Bagotville, Canada. The 176th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Trux, Wisconsin and the 134th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Burlington, Vermont will compete against the 57th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Iceland in the F-102 category. Firing missions for this event will commence on 18 September 1972.

### Military Airlift Command Units

The Air National Guard formed its global airlift fleet in January 1960. The number of four-engine transports increased from an initial 162 C-97 Stratocruisers to a 1968-1969 peak force of 102 C-97s, 26 C-121 Super Constellations, and 80 C-124 Globemaster aircraft. This ANG airlift fleet, during maximum strength, was organized into seven wings, 23 groups, and 24 flying squadrons. Now, following many conversions by units to the Tactical Air Command, the fleet has been reduced by approximately 70 percent while airlift demands have remained static. During FY 1972 the ANG strategic airlift fleet was reduced as follows:

	30 June 1971	30 June 1972
C-97	1 Unit (8 aircraft)	none
C-121	4 Units (32 aircraft)	2 Units (16 aircraft)
C-124	8 Units (64 aircraft)	5 Units (40 aircraft)

In FY 1972, the Air National Guard airlift fleet flew a total of 2,951 missions, of which 28 were in support of Southeast Asia as a functional part of MAC. During the fiscal year, 14,163 tons and 96,624 personnel were airlifted in support of all Department of Defense agencies. The ANG live Aeromedical Evacuation flights to offshore areas were terminated in late FY 1970; however, simulated missions continue to operate to Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone.

The loss of additional MAC units converting to the C-130 and the KC-97 and to a new tactical role did not affect the excellent ORI record of MAC-gained units. All units, with two exceptions, recorded satisfactory operational readiness inspections for FY 1972. Airlift highlights for FY 1972 included:

### Creek Guardlift

On 4 April 1971 ANG began a weekly rotational program under which airlift crews from five states provided scheduled

passenger-courier service for the United States Air Force in Europe. Operating from a bed-down station at Torrejon Air Base, Spain, Air National Guard C-97 and C-121 aircraft crews, and support personnel from six ANG units provided reliable airlift to Germany and throughout Spain and the Mediterranean area. Because of conversion date commitments of participating units, Creek Guardlift was terminated after a one-year tenure. Total accomplishments for the twelve-month operation included: 1,210 departures, a reliability rate of 94 percent, 25,649 passengers and 697,204 pounds of cargo carried.

#### National League of Families Airlift (COIN ASSIST)

The annual meeting of the National League of Families (Southeast Asia PW / MIA next-of-kin) was held in Washington, DC, 27-29 September 1971. Approximately one-half of the attendees were provided Department of Defense airlift on a space available basis. Five ANG, two USN, and 12 USAF transport aircraft airlifted 394 next-of-kin from various CONUS on-load points to Andrews AFB, Maryland on 26 September. Return airlift was provided by reciprocal route on 29 September.

#### C-124 Augmentation of MAC

During the fiscal year's second quarter, backlogs of outsize cargo at aerial ports resulted in a request for additional MAC-funded C-124 missions. An average of 25 missions per month operated on routine channel routes, and to such remote destinations as Australia, Indonesia, and Canadian Dew Line sites. Similar augmentation requests from MAC are anticipated for FY 1973.

#### Deep Furrow "71" Airlift

The 131st Tactical Fighter Group, St. Louis, Missouri participated in the JCS / NATO Exercise Deep Furrow 71 during the period 9-18 October. ANG airlift from home station to Cigli Air Base, Turkey was provided by five C-124, one C-97, and one C-121 aircraft.

#### Operation Creek Party

The aerial refueling support by the ANG KC-97L tanker force of USAF tactical and reconnaissance aircraft in Europe complete a fifth successful year in May 1972. The tanker units flew 704 sorties, completed 5,019 hookups and off-loaded 17,437,830 pounds of fuel.

In response to a request from the Spanish Air Force through JUSMAG MAAG, Spain and the United States Air Force, the Air National Guard agreed to provide a KC-97L Mobile Training Team at Torrejon Air Base, Spain. The maintenance and transi-

tion team, composed of two officers and 10 enlisted men, will provide in-country advice and assistance to the Spanish Air Force in establishing and conducting its own KC-97L air refueling program. This program was initiated in May 1972, and will continue into FY 1973.

#### Flying Safety Awards

Although one major accident was sustained by a MAC unit during the fiscal year, excellent flying safety records continued to be expanded by many units. During April 1972, the following Flying Safety Awards were announced by Hq MAC:

Unit	Number of Accident-Free Years
172 MAG, Jackson, MS	15
138 MAG, Tulsa, OK	14
164 MAG, Memphis, TN	11
137 MAG, Oklahoma City, OK	11

#### Flying Unit Inspections

In June 1971 Air National Guard units became liable for No-Notice Inspections. The Air National Guard inspection activities substantially increased during FY 1972. This was due primarily to the increased emphasis on the Air National Guard under the Total Force Concept and the many units converting to new weapons systems. In some cases units changed commands and missions at the same time. During FY 1972, Air National Guard TAC, ADC, and MAC-gained flying units received an overall pass rate of 92 percent for all ORI, MEI, and General Inspections.

#### Flying Hours

During FY 1972 the Air National Guard flew a total of 427,677 hours against the final adjusted program of 433,500 hours. Tactical non-jet aircraft, including the C-130, flew 148,677 hours. Jet aircraft flew 247,021 hours and support aircraft 31,979 hours. The 5,823 hour underfly represented 1.3 percent of the total revised program. The original program was reduced by 60,471 hours due to many contributing factors that significantly prevented the completion of the original program.

The most significant portion of the FY 1972 underfly was because 31 units were in the process of conversion. Some of these units began conversion during FY 1971. The C-130, F-105, and RF-4 aircraft delivered to the converting units required extensive maintenance and IRAN programs before the aircraft could become operationally ready. Other problems associated with the conversions were reduced organizational

maintenance capability, supply difficulties, aircrew checkouts, and higher weather minimums for the Phase I and II aircrews.

The early grounding of the F-84s because of structural problems and the unforeseen grounding of the T-33s due to engine problems, resulted in an additional underfly. The J-57 engine modification program, Pacer Rake, also had a further impact on the underfly.

## COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRONICS AND METEOROLOGY

### *Mobile Communications Units*

Significant organizational changes were completed during FY 1972 for the Mobile Communications units. Increased ANG mission requirements resulted in activation of a communications group headquarters with associated Air Force Component Headquarters and a realignment of the previously authorized subordinate units. The total mobile communications force now consists of six groups. The realignment actions provide group structures geographically assigned for control and training.

Significant improvements in the equipping posture of all Mobile Communications units occurred during the period of this report. Two Complete Tactical Air Control Systems, fully equipped with the modern facilities developed under the 407L program, were assigned to the ANG as a result of a major Air Force decision. The two Mobile Communications Groups designated to receive the 407L system have started receiving this equipment and conversion actions will continue during the coming months. These units will be equipped with the latest state-of-the-art equipment to provide facilities and communications necessary for effective command and control in tactical situations.

Other mobile units are in the process of receiving new and modern equipment which will place them on a par with the regular forces. Delivery of nine AN / TSW-7 mobile control towers was completed and delivery was started for the AN / TRN-26 TACAN. Additional facilities are on delivery schedules for FY 1973.

During the annual training periods each Mobile Communications Group, along with subordinate units, conducted extensive training activities aligned to their mobilization mission. The

*Fighter Pilot from Connecticut's 103d Tactical Fighter Group picks up his flying gear as he prepares to exercise his F-100 Super Sabre.*

groups participated in complete Tactical Air Control System exercises involving ANG flying units and Tactical Control units, or exercised their resources in locally developed plans to increase their operational capability. A significant increase in the support of regular units occurred this fiscal year. Personnel, equipment, or a combination of the two, were involved in exercises or provided operational support in active missions throughout the United States and the Pacific areas.

### **Electronics Installation Squadrons**

The 19 ANG Electronics Installation Squadrons continued their productive training at Air Force bases both in the CONUS and at overseas locations by installing and repairing ground communications-electronics equipment and systems.

In addition to their annual training, more than 350 ANG personnel volunteered for over 17,000 mandays with periods of active duty from 31 to 139 days. Locations included Air Force sites in England, Germany, Hawaii, Italy, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Turkey.

Headquarters USAF has authorized a total of 15,000 mandays for a continuation of the ANG augmentation program on a world-wide basis for FY 1973.

### **Weather Units**

The Organization Table for the ANG weather units was recently revised and greatly improved over the old document. The Army Support Weather Flights are now authorized a lieutenant colonel (commander) which is equitable with the Air Force Support Flights. This has long been a deficiency in that type unit. Other functional areas of significant improvement are weather equipment maintenance and forecasting.

Those units have continued to provide a very important service to the Air Force and the ANG by providing weather forecasting and observing services to ANG flying units during unit training assemblies and annual training. This relieves the active Air Weather Service from providing those services and also provides the best possible training for ANG weather personnel.

### **Base Communications**

AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network): Autovon was improved during FY 1972 by the addition of 40 new circuits approved by Air Force. A plan for further upgrading has been approved and will be implemented based on fund availability.

AUTODIN (Automatic Data Network): The Air National Guard Autodin program is well on its way to completion. The installation of the Univac DCT 1000 was completed at nearly all 67 locations scheduled to receive the terminal. The system is working very well at the locations now operational. The terminal is capable of transmitting 35 cards-per-minute and 200 words-per-minute of narrative traffic. Messages up to and including Top Secret may be sent on this system.

COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHTS (SUPPORT): A large number of telephone maintenance personnel from the communications flights were used to provide assistance to the active duty communications units at several Air Force bases during FY 1972.

TALKING BIRD: The "Talking Bird" again performed well in support of the active Air Force. The "Bird" was deployed four times for up to 30 days at a time on overseas missions in support of Air Force Communications Service.

### **Tactical Control Units**

During the FY 1972 period, significant progress was made in finalizing the modernization and activation programs that were begun in FY 1971. Both of the newly activated Tactical Control Groups and their subordinate units received Federal recognition and intensive efforts were undertaken to develop recruiting, training, and equipage programs. Considerable success was achieved and every indication points toward achieving a full combat capability within these units by FY 1974.

The modernization program, which is more commonly referred to as "407L conversion," also made substantial gains. It specifically involved the conversion of two existing Tactical Control Groups from manual to 407L equipment. The majority of the equipment, including the new computerized operations centers, has already been delivered or will be delivered early in FY 1973. Some insight into the complexity of this equipment can be gained by reviewing the training required by unit personnel. Through the FY 1972 period more than 300 ANG Tactical Control personnel attended over 30 formal Air Training Command courses in direct support of 407L conversion. A major milestone was achieved in June 1972 when the first ANG 407L site activation took place at the 102d Tactical Control Squadron, North Smithfield, Rhode Island.

When all of the actions relating to both the new group activation and 407L conversions are complete, the ANG will have six combat-ready Tactical Control Groups (four manual — two 407L) to contribute to the Total Force Concept.



### **Fixed AC&W Squadrons**

The ground radar control squadrons assigned to Puerto Rico and Hawaii continued to demonstrate effective island air defense capabilities. These units are directly responsive to their respective gaining commands, Antilles Air Defense Command (TAC) and PACAF.

Within the CONUS, the radar control element at Ellington AFB, Texas, which directly supports the ANG 102 and 101 CCTS program, has taken on the additional mission of providing intercept training for ANG tactical control weapons controllers. To date, 35 tactical controllers have received proficiency training and a total of 3,193 intercepts have been recorded.

There were no major equipment changes; however, efforts are underway to install the ground system equipment associated with the DOD air traffic control radar beacon system, identification of friend or foe, Mark XII System (AIMS) program into our fixed radars in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

## **AIR LOGISTICS**

### **Supply and Services**

Continued surveillance of ANG equipage was made throughout FY 1972 which produced an acceptable level of readiness for those units converting to different weapons systems. The majority of Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) shortages have been provided to those units which converted during FY 1972. Those remaining critical shortages should be provided within the first half of FY 1973.

Because of many aircraft conversions to more complex weapons systems, the ANG equipment authorizations increased from \$708,668,156 in April 1971 to \$741,169,951 in April 1972.

Numerous Tables of Allowance have been updated to meet new ANG requirements. Of prime importance were TA 795, Tactical Mobile Communications Organizations; TA 315, F-106 Fighter Interceptor Squadron; TA 292, B-57; and TA 300, RF-101 Weapons Systems Support.

"Project Await" was initiated in FY 1971 at Oklahoma Air Material Area (OCAMA) for 407L equipment returning from SEA. The project continued throughout FY 1972 and is expected to continue until all ANG requirements are satisfied. The RT-10 survival radios are still in critically short supply. With increased activity in SEA, the anticipated availability of the radios has been further delayed. Increased emphasis at all levels of command on the proper handling and shipment of firearms was climaxed in FY 1972. The ANG error rate



*C-124 Globemaster from Oklahoma Air National Guard returns Iowa Guardsmen from a gunnery training exercise.*

dropped rapidly after the National Guard Bureau notified the states of DOD's concern about firearms losses.

Modernizing ANG supply accounts, which began in FY 1970, was completed in FY 1972. The accounts were converted to the UNIVAC 1050 II satellite system. Further efforts to improve this program are underway.

The NGB, in conjunction with CINCSAFE, conducted three indoctrination tours for selected ANG Logistics personnel. The tours were designed to acquaint ANG personnel with the concept for operation in the European Theater and to better prepare them in the event of employment in that area.

After a three-year moratorium, three ANG Chief of Supply seminars were conducted during FY 1972. These seminars provided a medium through which ANG supply personnel received updated policy, procedures, and program information.

The Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) was in full operation during FY 1972 with the primary mission of monitoring logistics support for nonoperational aircraft. Special emphasis was placed on units undergoing aircraft conversion. The overall ANG NORS rate decreased from a high of 6.7 percent in September 1971 to a new low of 3.9 percent in April 1972. This reduction is a direct result of LRC efforts to manage the total resources available within the ANG and to obtain the best support from AFLC depots.

Fiscal year 1972 was a year of many aircraft conversions in the Air National Guard with ADC F-106 conversions being foremost. All four scheduled units are progressing towards logistical recovery. The first unit, the 120th Fighter Group, Great Falls, Montana, is well on its way to becoming operational in a minimum amount of time. Of primary significance is the fact that a flying capability was developed from the onset of conversion in order that NORAD alert commitments could be met with no break or stand-down period involved.

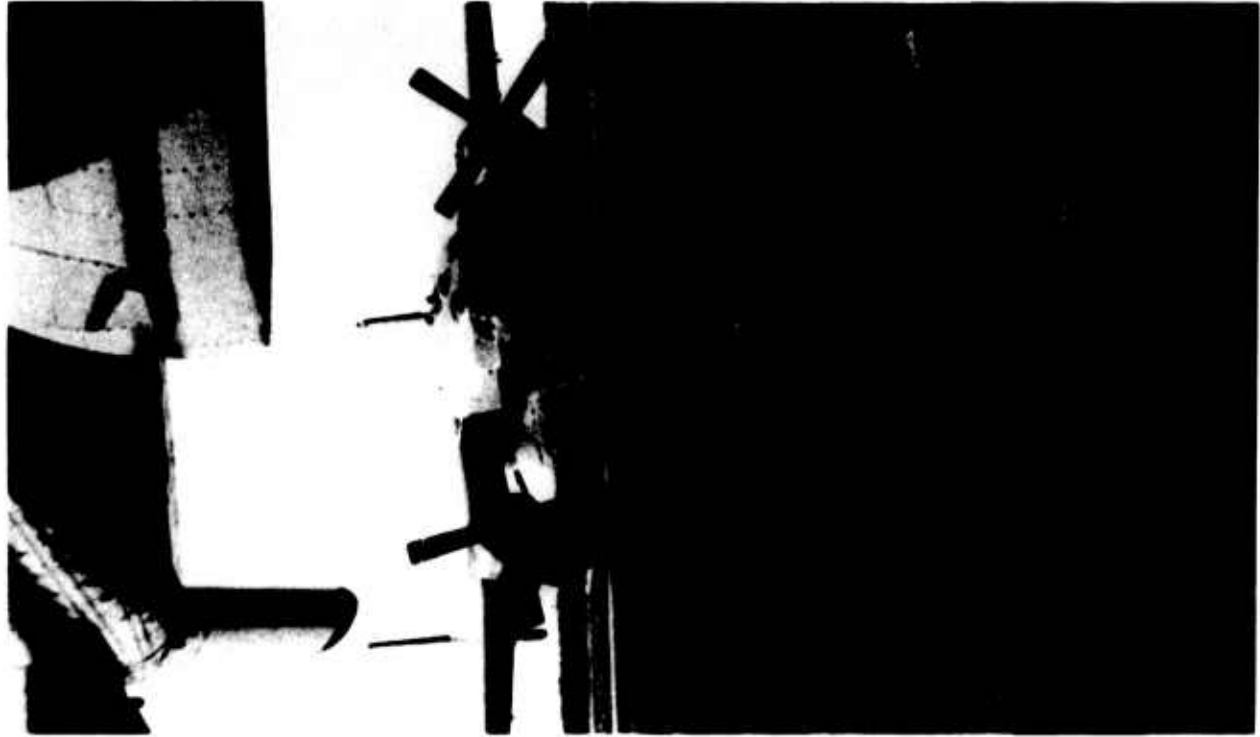
Conversion to the newly assigned Tactical Control Group 407L weapon system received much emphasis and planning, culminating in the present site activation of the 156th Tactical Control Group equipment at Howard, Rhode Island. As this equipment was only recently received into the inventory through new procurement actions, FY 1973 logistics actions will require development of war readiness spares kit (WRSK), mobility capability, and reliable stock leveling support.

## Transportation

During FY 1972 new mission requirements generated the need for additional vehicle support to such an extent that the



Huge radial engine dwarfs Air Guardsman of Wisconsin's 115th Combat Support Squadron.



**C-119 Flying Box Car of 143rd Special Operations Group, Rhode Island Air National Guard, is on static display during Unit open house.**

ANG asset total now exceeds 12,100 vehicles. In order to support these new requirements, TA 010 has been significantly revised to insure that it is compatible with the needs of Tactical Air Support Groups, Mobile Communications Groups, and Tactical Control Groups. The past fiscal year has also seen the establishment and vehicular equipping of the Air National Guard Aerial Port System. The vehicle fleet necessary for the ANG to competently manage an Air Force base complex, specifically at Selfridge and Otis Air Force Bases, has been identified and filled. The transportation section continues to identify and satisfy vehicular needs arising from either newly created or reconstituted units. However, due to higher commitments, especially SEA, M-Series vehicles continue in extremely short supply.

Because of limited funds availability, Warner Robins Air Material Area (WRAMA) could not procure total Air Force requirements; as a result, the NGB placed special emphasis on the proper care and maintenance of existing assets. With the reduction in the strategic airlift capability, the logistics division assumed greater responsibility in commercial transportation. It is anticipated that many units will be moved from home base to the field training site by commercial means in FY 1973.

## **CIVIL ENGINEERING**

### **Major Construction (P 321)**

Fiscal year 1972, despite the many aircraft conversions and expansion of the nonflying mission, saw a continuation of FY 1971's low level funding for the Air National Guard's Military Construction Program (MCANG). The program was authorized and appropriated for \$9 million, of which \$7.6 million was obligated, involving 37 projects in 23 states. Based on prior-year carryover projects and maximum utilization of uncommitted authorizations, an additional \$4 million was obligated, involving 19 projects in 12 states, for a total obligation of \$11.6 million for the fiscal year. Only \$0.3 million in uncommitted authorization was carried over into FY 1973, the lowest figure since the Air National Guard started receiving a separate authorization.

Recently defined requirements on environmental assessments and statements were introduced into the Air National Guard's planning for future projects. Air Force criteria on environmental impact statements has been adopted and will be used.

### **Minor Construction Program (P 341)**

During FY 1972 the Air National Guard awarded contracts

for 17 Minor Construction projects totaling \$635,755. Primarily, these projects were to satisfy new requirements for converting units and to solve pollution control problems.

### **Real Estate**

Total value of real estate for the 152 Air National Guard installations as of 30 June 1972 was \$440,000,000. Included are 89 flying bases and 63 nonflying bases. Air National Guard bases share facilities with civilian activities on state, municipal and county airports; thirteen are located on active Air Force bases, and three are located on Naval Air stations. The remaining four are Air National Guard bases.

### **Operation and Maintenance (P 448.02 & P 449)**

Base operations, maintenance, repair, and alteration requirements continued to increase as units converted to more sophisticated weapons systems.

Obligations of P 448.02 funds, which provided for daily base operating costs, utilities, minor maintenance and repair, communications, security guards, and leases / use agreements, totaled \$16.6 million during FY 1972.

P 449 funds, which provided for major maintenance and repair, alterations, modifications, and rehabilitation of facilities, totaled \$6.6 million during FY 1972.

### **Air National Guard Prime Beef Teams**

Fiscal year 1972 saw an increase in the number of Civil Engineering Prime Beef-C Teams completing mobility training under the auspices of the Air Force Civil Engineering Center. In FY 1972, 36 teams completed this four-day training, compared to 23 teams the previous year. Particularly notable are the many ANG teams that received ratings of "outstanding" or "excellent" even though they had never seen some of the equipment they were to use before arriving at the training site.

Deployments of Prime Beef teams for annual training were continued. Air Force and ANG bases slated to receive ANG Prime Beef teams for training projects were selected for the quality of skill training their projects would provide, as well as priority of the project. These deployments included 14 to CONUS bases (ANG and USAF), nine to Alaska (ANG and AAC bases), six to USAF bases, seven to Lajes Field, Azores, seven to Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico, and one to PACAF. The remaining 49 teams completed annual training projects at home station. Typical projects accomplished by deployed Prime Beef teams included: dormitory renovation, breakwater construction, erection of concrete, timber or prefabricated metal structures, and earthwork with heavy construction equip-

ment. Firefighters deploying with their teams usually received training from the base fire department.

The result of these deployments and training exercises can be measured in a better trained contingency force ready for instant mobilization and deployment as needed. Also, projects used for training by these teams were accomplished at considerable savings to the U.S. Air Force.

### **Air National Guard Red Horse Squadron**

During FY 1972 the Air National Guard received its first Civil Engineering Squadron (Heavy Repair) — Red Horse. The Squadron headquarters was established at Camp Perry, Ohio with a detached flight of equal strength located at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. These units are presently in a build-up stage; both in manpower and equipment, but both units were well over the 50 percent mark at the end of the fiscal year. In June 1972, the Pennsylvania unit assisted in the recovery of various locations in the state with both personnel and equipment, from the effects of floods from Hurricane Agnes.



Michigan Air National Guard Fighter returns to Base upon completion of weekend training flight.





# Appendices

## APPENDIX AChief of Division of Militia Affairs 1908-1916 Militia Bureau 1916-1933 National Guard Bureau 1933-Present

Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver.....	1908-1911
Brigadier General Robert K. Evans.....	1911-1912
Major General Albert L. Mills.....	1912-1916
Major General William A. Mann.....	1916-1917
Major General Jessie Mcl. Carter.....	1917-1918
Brigadier General John W. Heavey (Acting).....	1918-1919
Major General Jessie Mcl. Carter.....	1919-1921
Major General George C. Rickards.....	1921-1925
Major General Creed C. Hammond.....	1925-1929
Colonel Ernest R. Redmond (Acting).....	1929-1929
Major General William G. Everson.....	1929-1931
Major General George E. Leach.....	1931-1935
Colonel Herold J. Weiler (Acting).....	1935-1936
Colonel John F. Williams (Acting).....	1936-1936
Major General Albert H. Blanding.....	1936-1940
Major General John F. Williams.....	1940-1944
Major General John F. Williams (Acting).....	1944-1946
Major General Butler B. Miltonberger.....	1946-1947
Major General Kenneth F. Cramer.....	1947-1950
Major General Raymond H. Fleming (Acting).....	1950-1951
Major General Raymond H. Fleming.....	1951-1953
Major General Earl T. Ricks (Acting).....	1953-1953
Major General Edgar C. Erickson.....	1953-1959
Major General Winston P. Wilson (Acting).....	1959-1959
Major General Donald W. McGowan.....	1959-1963
Major General Winston P. Wilson.....	1963-1971
Major General Francis S. Greenleaf.....	1971-Present

## APPENDIX B STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1972

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Charles A. Rollo
Alaska	Maj. Gen. William S. Elmore
Arizona	Maj. Gen. Jackson Bogle
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Phillips
California	Maj. Gen. Glenn C. Ames (CG)
Colorado	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. E. Donald Walsh
Delaware	Maj. Gen. Clarence E. Atkinson
District of Columbia	Maj. Gen. Charles L. Southward (CG)
Florida	Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan
Georgia	Maj. Gen. Joel B. Paris, III
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster
Idaho	Maj. Gen. George B. Bennett
Illinois	Maj. Gen. Harold R. Patton
Indiana	Maj. Gen. John N. Owens
Iowa	Maj. Gen. Joseph G. May
Kansas	Lt. Gen. Joe Nickell
Kentucky	Maj. Gen. Richard L. Frymire, Jr.
Louisiana	Maj. Gen. O'Neil J. Daigle, Jr.
Maine	Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood
Maryland	Maj. Gen. Edwin Warfield, III
Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Regan

Michigan	Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Schnipke
Minnesota	Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein
Mississippi	Maj. Gen. Evan A. Turnage
Missouri	Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Adams, Jr.
Montana	Maj. Gen. John J. Womack
Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Nevada	Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Edsall
New Hampshire	Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney
New Jersey	Maj. Gen. William R. Sharp (CofS)
New Mexico	Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly
New York	Maj. Gen. John C. Baker (CofS)
North Carolina	Maj. Gen. Ferd L. Davis
North Dakota	Maj. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse
Ohio	Maj. Gen. Dana L. Stewart
Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. David C. Matthews
Oregon	Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
Pennsylvania	Brig. Gen. Harry J. Mier, Jr. (Acting)
Puerto Rico	Maj. Gen. Alberto A. Pico
Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland (CG)
South Carolina	Maj. Gen. Robert L. McCrady
South Dakota	Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning
Tennessee	Maj. Gen. William C. Smith
Texas	Maj. Gen. Ross Ayers
Utah	Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts
Vermont	Maj. Gen. Reginald M. Cram
Virginia	Brig. Gen. William J. McCaddin
Washington	Maj. Gen. Howard S. McGee
West Virginia	Maj. Gen. Jack W. Blair
Wisconsin	Maj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. John R. Carson



Army Guardsmen  
of Battery B,  
1-125 Artillery from  
St. James, Minnesota, fire  
their 155 mm howitzer  
during Annual Training.

# **APPENDIX C** **UNITED STATES PROPERTY** **and FISCAL OFFICERS** **30 June 1972**

Alabama	Col Herman A. Price Jr.
Alaska	Col Charles W. Casper
Arizona	Lt Col John G. Smith Jr.
Arkansas	Col Alton F. Balkman
California	Col Robert P. Nimmo
Colorado	Lt Col Harold A. Stahl
Connecticut	Col Milton E. Kaplan
Delaware	Col Ignatius DeCicco
Dist of Col	Col Leonard F. Bergstrom
Florida	Col Albert E. Durrell
Georgia	Lt Col George W. Roberts
Hawaii	Lt Col John Naumu
Idaho	Lt Col L. Everett Morrison
Illinois	Col Thomas B. Bishop
Indiana	Col Norwood R. Hughes
Iowa	Col Verris C. Hubbell
Kansas	Col Dale H. Page
Kentucky	Lt Col Willis R. Hodges
Louisiana	Col Earle C. Provensal
Maine	Lt Col Calvin E. Nichols
Maryland	Lt Col Irvin E. Ebaugh
Massachusetts	Col John F. Kane
Michigan	Col Ralph C. Phillips
Minnesota	Col Edward R. Kiefer
Mississippi	Col Robert M. Dent, Jr.
Missouri	Lt Col James J. Mayes
Montana	Major Peter Tyanich
Nebraska	Lt Col Harry A. Dahlgren
Nevada	Lt Col Earl A. Edmunds
New Hampshire	Lt Col Chester E. Marchut
New Jersey	Lt Col George W. Zalmas*
New Mexico	Col Robert H. Moser
New York	Col Donald V. Hotclaw
North Carolina	Col Thomas B. Longest
North Dakota	Lt Col Victor J. McWilliams
Ohio	Lt Col Roger F. Truax
Oklahoma	Col William R. Wilson
Oregon	Col George W. Boyd
Pennsylvania	Lt Col Clair J. Stouffer
Puerto Rico	Col Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez
Rhode Island	Col Lynwood F. Hoxsie
South Carolina	Col James C. Dozier
South Dakota	Lt Col Edward P. Rowen
Tennessee	Col Percy C. Miller

Texas	Col Vernon M. Scofield
Utah	Col Morgan G. Highman
Vermont	Col Burton A. Paquin
Virginia	Lt Col Harold S. Price
Washington	Col Donald K. Jacobson
West Virginia	Col Frank W. Haught
Wisconsin	Col Jack C. King*
Wyoming	Col George C. Sims

\*Acting USPFO



National Guardsman  
of Company A,  
2-162 Infantry,  
demonstrates  
the importance  
of a safety line in  
crossing a rope bridge  
at Fort Greeley, Alaska.



## APPENDIX D MILITARY PERSONNEL ON DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1972

**GREENLIEF, Francis S.**, Major General, ARNGUS, Chief, National Guard Bureau  
**TIMM, Waldo E.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Executive, National Guard Bureau  
**DIXON, John K.**, Captain, USAF, Office of Public Affairs  
**HIATT, Dean R.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Deputy Chief, Office of Public Affairs  
**HILL, Edward Y.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison  
**JACOBS, Bruce**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Public Affairs  
**JOHNSON, William J.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Administrative Services  
**LEITSEY, George F.**, Major, USAF, Chief, Personnel and Records Branch, Office of Administrative Services  
**McCLANAHAN, Donald D.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison  
**SHIMER, William H., Jr.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity  
**STROBLE, Edward J., Jr.**, Captain, USAF, Office of Legal Advisor

### DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

**WEBER, Le Vern E.**, Major General, ARNGUS, Director, Army National Guard  
**WARD, Leonard C.**, Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Deputy Director, Army National Guard  
**COWAN, Robert D.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Executive, Army National Guard  
**WICKHAM, Robert E.**, Colonel, USA, Special Assistant for Military Support  
**ASENTE, James**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**BACAS, Harry J.**, Major, USA, Personnel Staff Officer, Officers Branch, Personnel Division  
**BAX, Giles A.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Facilities and Requirements Branch, Installations Division  
**BENNET, John B. Jr.**, Colonel, USA, Chief, Personnel Division  
**BRADLEY, Robert J.**, Colonel, USA, Army Surgeon  
**BRADLEY, William C.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**BRAUN, William C.**, Colonel, USA, Chief, Comptroller Division  
**BURKE, John J.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Organization and Training Division

**CANFIELD, Allan R.**, Major, USA, Chief, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, Personnel Division  
**CARLISLE, John C.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division  
**HICKS, Earl W.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Division  
**HONEYCUTT, Edward**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**HUPE, Charles E.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Division  
**JONES, Charles R.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**KAISER, Samuel E.**, Major, USA, Aviation Staff Officer, Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**LINDSEY, Fred S.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Supply Staff Officer, Supply Branch, Logistics Division  
**MACKERT, William C.**, Major, ARNGUS, Budget and Fiscal Officer, Program and Budget Branch, Comptroller Division  
**MEREDITH, Francis J.**, Colonel, USA, Chief, Logistics Division  
**RIGGS, Sammy**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Technician Manpower and Programming Branch, Personnel Division  
**WARD, Homer R.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**WARDLOW, Robert**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Review and Systems Branch, Logistics Division  
**WHITE, Billy J.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division  
**WILLIAMS, Herbert**, Lt Colonel, USA, Air Defense Staff Officer, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division  
**YURCHAK, Paul N.**, Major, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Division

### DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

**BROWN, I.G.**, Major General, ANGUS, Director, Air National Guard  
**PESCH, John J.**, Brigadier General, ANGUS, Deputy Director, Air National Guard  
**GELET, Joseph A.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Executive, Directorate, Air National Guard  
**ALLISON, Robert G.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division  
**AMOSCATO, Guy T.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division  
**BALES, John E.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division  
**BARRENTINE, Emmett**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Logistics Division  
**BISHOP, Willard V.**, Major, USAF, Office of the Surgeon General  
**BOCK, Charles C., Jr.**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Aerospace Safety



**BRYAN, Cephas W.**, Captain, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

**BURKE, Joseph V.**, Captain, USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division

**CAPPS, Ted C.**, Captain, USAF, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division

**CHAPMAN, James C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division

**CHRISTMAN, Donald O.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

**COLE, Raymond E.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division

**COLE, Robert L.**, Major, ANGUS, Chief, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division

**CONANT, Richard C.**, Captain, USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division

**CONNER, Arlie**, Major, USAF, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division

**DALY, Terrance, P.**, Major, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division

**DEAN, John L.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

**DENEKE, William L.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Civil Engineering Division

**DUC, Albert C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety

**EASLEY, Frank**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Communications Electronics and Met Division

**ESTERLIN, Francis E.**, Major, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division

**FERRARA, Thomas G.**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans and Operations Division

**FRY, Robert S.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division

**GAINER, Giles W.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Programs Branch, Programs and Resources Division

**GEMENY, John G.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division

**GILBRETH, James W.**, Captain, USAF, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division

**GILLET, Arthur J.**, Major, USAF, Communications — Electronics and Met Division

**GLENN, Elmer**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Management and Resources Analysis Branch, Comptroller Division

**HANE, Edward F.**, Major, ANGUS, Communications — Electronics and Met Division

**HANNING, Royal M.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division

**HANSON, Delbert L.**, Major, USAF, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division

**HART, Herbert**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division

**HETTING, Arnold W.**, Major, ANGUS, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division



Iowa Guardsmen of Company A, 1-133 Infantry, in a defensive position during Annual Training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.

## APPENDIX D CONTINUED

**HENKE, John A.**, Major, ANGUS, Special Plans Branch, Plans and Operations Division  
**HORNE, James E.**, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon  
**IVERS, James**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Programs Branch, Programs and Resources Division  
**JENSON, Henry J.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division  
**KAISER, Donald W.**, Captain, USAF, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division



*Guardsman rappels from a cliff during Annual Training at Black Rapids Training Site in Alaska.*

**KEMP, Terry S.**, Captain, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division  
**KIDD, William C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division  
**KING, Thomas F.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Special Assistant, Personnel Division  
**LOONEY, Charles A., III**, Captain, USAF, Personnel Plans, Policy and Systems Branch, Personnel Division  
**MAHLER, William**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division  
**MARK, George S., Jr.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Manpower and Organization Branch, Programs and Resources Division  
**MILLER, Glenn A.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Programs and Resources Division  
**MILTON, Charles L.**, Major, ANGUS, Communications — Electronics and Met Division  
**MONTPLAISIR, David M.**, Major, ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division  
**MUIR, Willis D.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division  
**NOWAKOWSKI, Anthony J.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division  
**PISKOS, George M.**, Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division  
**QUISENBERRY, Jesse D.**, Captain, ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division  
**REW, Walter C.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Programs Branch, Programs and Resources Division  
**ROBERTS, Arthur A.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Manpower and Organization Branch, Programs and Resources Division  
**SAMS, James H.**, Major, ANGUS, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division  
**SEIBERT, Richard C.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division  
**SIMPSON, Richard J.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division  
**SNIGHT, James E.**, Major, ANGUS, Chief, Air Technicians Branch, Programs and Resources Division  
**SPESSERT, Daren L.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division  
**STEADMAN, Jesse D.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division  
**STEINMETZ, William A.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division  
**URIDEL, Richard K.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division  
**URTZ, Howard R., Jr.**, Master Sergeant, USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Programs and Resources Division  
**WAGGENER, James S.**, Major, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division  
**WEAVER, James D.**, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon  
**WIMER, Glenn C.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division

# APPENDIX E

## TROPHIES AND AWARDS

### Army National Guard

**The Army National Guard Superior Unit Award.** This certificate award is presented annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to Army National Guard units, at the company, battery, troop or detachment level, which have demonstrated a high degree of performance and have been rated "Superior" for the previous training year. Units are required to attain established Department of the Army minimum standards in the measurable areas of personnel strength and qualification, training progression and satisfactory performance during the Annual General Inspection. During training year 1971-1972 a total of 838 Superior Unit Award Certificates were presented to Army National Guard units as compared to 781 like awards during the previous training year.

**Eisenhower Trophy.** This trophy, named in honor of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a bronze cup permanently on display in the National Guard Association Memorial in Washington, D.C. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company-size unit in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The trophies are rotated annually within each state with the winners receiving replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. During calendar year 1971, 50 Eisenhower Trophies were awarded to Army National Guard units. Announcement of winning units is made annually in NGB Pam 672-5.

**The National Guard Award for Efficiency in Maintenance.** The National Guard Bureau Award for Efficiency in Maintenance is awarded to the Army National Guard company-size unit in each state which achieves the highest degree of efficiency during the fiscal year in maintenance of materiel and maintenance management. National Guard Bureau certificate award is issued by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the respective State Adjutant General for presentation to the winning unit at a suitable ceremony during the Annual Training period following the inspection.

**The Erickson Trophy.** This trophy is named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson, who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the distinguished graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted by the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School and the distinguished graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in the Milton

A. Reckord Lounge at the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, D.C. Each distinguished graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

**Association of the United States Army Award.** This award consists of a plaque awarded to the graduate of each State Officer Candidate School who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership while participating in the program. Leadership criteria for this award is established by each school. The plaques are provided by the Association of the United States Army.

**Armor Leadership Award.** The Armor Leadership Award is a plaque awarded on an annual basis by the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command to outstanding Army National Guard tank companies, armored cavalry troops and similar size units of armor designation.

**National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy, ar. 1 National Guard (State) Trophy.** These awards are presented as a result of annual marksmanship qualification competition with assigned individual weapons based on the highest figure of merit attained by Army National Guard units. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. In calendar year 1971, ARNG units from 39 states entered this competition. An unprecedented three-way tie for the national winner occurred in 1971. The championship is shared by Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 102d Military Police Battalion (NYARNG); Headquarters Detachment, 120th Medical Battalion (OKARNG); and Battery C, 1st Battalion (155T), 111th Artillery (VAARNG). Each of these units had 100 percent of their required participants qualified as "Expert" with their individual weapons.

**Chief, National Guard Bureau Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Tournament Trophies and Awards.** Marksmanship competition for these trophies and awards is conducted in three separate indoor .22 caliber rifle and pistol postal matches. The matches are sponsored jointly by Chief, National Guard Bureau and the National Rifle Association of America and consist of Individual Match, Unit (company level) Team Match and Battalion (or equivalent level) Team Match for each weapon. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque which is rotated annually to subsequent team winners. The names of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaques. During calendar year 1971, a total of 37 trophies and plaques, 37 Certificates of Victory and 571 gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded National Guard individuals and units which participated in these matches. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Official Bulletin FY 1972.





## APPENDIX E CONTINUED

**National Rifle Association (NRA) Tournament Trophy Awards.** The NRA tournament is conducted under the overall direction of the State Adjutant General utilizing NRA rules. The tournament is conducted in three separate rifle postal matches utilizing the .22 caliber rifle. The purpose of this competition is to encourage the formulation of competitive small-bore competition between leagues formed within National Guard units with the winning team in each league eligible to compete for the National Rifle Association Trophy. This trophy is awarded annually to the National Guard team attaining the highest score in all the states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in .22 caliber rifle postal matches. The 1971 National winning team was Company C, 201st Engineer Battalion, Kentucky Army National Guard. The National high individual scorer was Master Sergeant Donald L. Durbin, 123d Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Kentucky Air National Guard. During calendar year 1971, one trophy and 31 gold, silver, and bronze medals were presented by Chief, National Guard Bureau to the National and Army Area winning teams. Announcement of winners is made annually in NGB Official Bulletin FY 1972.

### Air National Guard

**Spaatz Trophy.** This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group. It remains in permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative, logistical efficiency, aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft and flying safety program. The trophy is a large silver globe on a silver base. The FY 1971 winner was the 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia ANG.



**Kansas Army National Guardsman takes a break from playing the role of an Aggressor soldier during tactical training at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.**

**ANG Distinguished Flying Unit Plaques.** These plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the next five flying groups adjudged most operationally ready in Spaatz Trophy competition. Winning units in FY 1971 were:

- 161st Military Airlift Group, Arizona ANG
- 164th Military Airlift Group, Tennessee ANG
- 119th Fighter Group, North Dakota ANG
- 150th Tactical Fighter Group, New Mexico ANG
- 124th Fighter Group, Idaho ANG

**Communications and Electronics Trophy.** This large silver globe, mounted on a silver base, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the C&E unit adjudged most operationally ready. The trophy is permanently retained by the winning unit. Fiscal year 1971 winner was the 217th Electronics Installation Squadron, Illinois ANG.

**ANG Distinguished CEM Unit Plaque.** These large distinctive plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year, one to the runner up C&E unit, one to the most outstanding weather unit, and one to the most outstanding communications flight (support). The FY 1971 winners were:

- Runner-up C&E Unit — 211th Electronics Installation Squadron, Pennsylvania ANG
- Outstanding Communications Flight — 130th-Communications Flight, (Support), West Virginia ANG
- Outstanding Weather Flight — 155th Weather Flight, Tennessee ANG

**Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy.** This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group (winner of the Spaatz Trophy). The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. The FY 1971 winner was the 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia ANG.

**Winston P. Wilson Trophy.** This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, former Chief, National Guard Bureau. This trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American Eagle and engraved with the inscription: "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy awarded to the most operationally ready jet-engine equipped fighter / reconnaissance group." The FY 1971 trophy was awarded to the 119th Fighter Group, North Dakota ANG.

**Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy.** The Ricks Trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to the most outstanding Air National Guard aircrew. The selection is based on the most significant achievement by an aircrew or aircrew member coping with an inflight emergency during the year. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane on a silver base. Miniature replicas of the trophy are retained permanently by the winning unit and aircrew. The 1971 recipients of the award were Captains George C. Neusse and Roger L. Coakley, 163d Fighter Group, California ANG.

# APPENDIX F

## TABLE 1 — ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FY 1951 — 1972

	YEAR END		AVERAGE	
	Aggregate	Officer	Aggregate	Officer
1951 .....	226,785	24,142	257,532	26,155
1956 .....	404,403	34,899	380,242	34,550
1961 .....	393,807	36,245	402,925	36,584
1966 .....	420,924	33,764	409,052	34,453
1967 .....	418,074	33,880	418,786	34,523
1968 .....	389,182	31,938	411,419	34,019
1969 .....	388,954*	30,432	388,942	31,838
1970 .....	409,192	29,391	392,388	30,146
1971 .....	402,175	30,263	400,842	29,590
1972 .....	387,539	32,821	386,528	31,380
				Enlisted
				231,377
				345,692
				366,341
				374,599
				384,263
				377,400
				357,104
				362,242
				371,252
				355,148

\*Excludes 12,234 mobilized in May 1968

## TABLE 2 — STATUS OF ARNG OFFICER ADVISORS 30 JUNE 1972

	Authorized	Present for duty	% of Advisors Present for duty
Colonels <sup>1</sup> .....	83	82	98
Infantry .....	211	162	76
Armor .....	87	77	88
Field Artillery .....	145	151	104
Air Defense .....	23	19	82
Engineer .....	83	74	89
Signal .....	53	45	84
Quartermaster .....	24	18	75
Transportation .....	43	40	93
Medical Service .....	21	2	9
Army Nurse .....	0	1	NA
Military Police .....	34	22	64
Ordinance .....	53	38	71
Military Intel .....	0	1	NA
Warrant Officer (AVN) .....	0	1	NA
TOTALS .....	860 <sup>2,3,4</sup>	733 <sup>5,6</sup>	85

<sup>1</sup> Includes 52 Senior Army Advisors

<sup>2</sup> Includes 10 Special Forces Qualified Officers

<sup>3</sup> Includes 56 Army Aviators

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 20 Adjutant General Corps (AGC) Officers (Admin)

<sup>5</sup> Includes 59 Army Aviators

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 32 AGC Officers and 2 WAC Officers (Admin)



Officers from Battery B, 114th Artillery, check roadway guards during Summer Training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

TABLE 3 — ARNG OVERSTRENGTH

	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	LT	WO	TOTAL
30 June 1969	23	83	308	372	558	392	1,736
30 June 1970	17	44	182	170	258	395	1,066
30 June 1971	7	13	34	29	20	214	317
30 June 1972	10	25	68	75	76	226	480

TABLE 4 — SOURCES OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS

	FY 1971	FY 1972
Officer Candidate Schools	1,308	1,910
Regular	(5)	(2)
Special	(279)	(270)
State	(1,024)	(1,638)
Former Officers and Others	686	308
TOTAL	1,994	2,218

TABLE 5 — RESERVE OFFICERS PERSONNEL ACT (ROPA) FY 1972

Grade	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
1LT to CPT	604	337	55.8%
CPT to MAJ	879	586	66.6%
MAJ to LTC	302	252	83.4%
*LTC to COL	537	272	50.7%

\*Selection based on best qualified to fill existing or anticipated vacancies in the Reserve of the Army. For this reason, selection rates will remain at low levels and fluctuate from year to year.

TABLE 6 — ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT FY 1972

Enlisted in FY 1972 to Take ADT	46,853
Veterans	7,478
Obligors	21,256
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	117
Enlisted from Other Reserve Forces	3,848
Reenlistments	5,197
Total Gains	84,749
Total Losses	101,943

**TABLE 7 — MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) TESTS  
FISCAL YEAR 1972**

	AUGUST 1971			NOVEMBER 1971		
	NO.	%	FAILED	NO.	%	FAILED
Tactical Operations	14,932	87.0	2,231	8,648	88.8	1,087
Missile & Fire Control						
Electronic Maintenance						
General Electronic Maintenance	107	50.2	106	58	59.1	40
Precision Maintenance	685	87.4	99	2,541	93.6	173
Auxiliary Services	371	90.3	40	128	74.4	44
Motors	3,778	84.2	708	607	81.6	136
Clerical	4,497	68.7	2,048	2,091	93.3	148
Graphics	54	57.4	40	1,068	81.8	237
General Technical	5,010	90.3	538	14	100.0	—
Special Assignments	103	90.4	11	169	76.8	51
TOTAL	29,537	83.5	5,821	16,286	88.1	2,193
						119

**TABLE 8 — LINE OF DUTY  
DETERMINATIONS ARNG  
FISCAL YEAR 1972**

TYPE OF ACTION	
Formal Investigations (other than death)	530
In Line of Duty	498
Not In Line of Duty — Not Misconduct	22
Not In Line of Duty — Misconduct	10
Death Cases (No Determination Made)	40
Informal Investigations	3,265
TOTAL	3,835

**TABLE 9**

**Major Medical units in ARNG**

Hospitals	Evac 9
	Surg 4
	100 Bed 2
Medical Group	Med Gp HHD 5
Medical Bn	Med Bn HHD 8
Medical Company	Ambulance 12
	Air Amb 3
	Clearing 14
	Air Cav Rgt 4

**OTHER MEDICAL DETACHMENTS**

MD Disp Gen	10
Laboratory (W/Pers Aug)	1
Helicopter Amb	8
Med Disp (TMMA)	1
Med Det, Blood collecting	1
Dental (KJ)	8
Medical (TMOA)	2
Surgical (KA)	1
Orthopedic (KB)	1
Thoracic (KF)	1
Prosthetic (KK)	1
	73



*Guardmen of Battery B, 1st Battalion, 125th Artillery from Jackson, Minnesota send a 155 mm Howitzer round on its way.*

**TABLE 10**

Army Medical Service Personnel			
	Authorized	Assigned	Percent
Medical Corps .....	1,209	1,043	86
Dental Corps .....	198	154	78
Nurse Corps .....	222	61	28
AMSC .....	4	4	100
Medical Service Corps .....	936	827	88
Veterinary Corps .....	4	2	50

**TABLE 11 — 30 JUNE 1972 ARNG  
TROOP BASIS  
MAJOR COMBAT UNITS**

5 Infantry Divisions
26th Infantry Division Headquartered in Massachusetts with Brigades in Massachusetts and Connecticut
28th Infantry Division Headquartered in Pennsylvania with Brigades in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia
38th Infantry Division Headquartered in Indiana with Brigades in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan
42d Infantry Division Headquartered in New York with Brigades in New York and Pennsylvania
47th Infantry Division Headquartered in Minnesota, with Brigades in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois



### 1 Infantry Division (Mechanized)

30th Infantry Division Headquartered in North Carolina, with Brigades in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia

### 2 Armored Divisions

30th Armored Division Headquartered in Tennessee with Brigades in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi

50th Armored Division Headquartered in New Jersey with Brigades in New Jersey, New York and Vermont

### 12 Infantry Brigades (Sep)

### 4 Mechanized Infantry Brigades (Sep)

### 1 Airborne Brigade (Sep)

### 4 Armored Cavalry Regiments

### Other Separate Combat Units

12 Infantry and Mechanized Infantry Battalions

1 Light Infantry Battalion

2 Scout Battalions

11 Tank Battalions

3 Armored Cavalry Squadrons

53 Field Artillery Battalions

11 Nike-Hercules (On-Site) Air Defense Battalions

8 Automatic Weapons Self-Propelled Air Defense Battalions

32 Combat Engineer Battalions

2 Special Forces Groups (2 Gp HQ, 11 SF Co, 2 SC Co)

21 Separate Companies (2 AR Bde HHC, 4 Rgr, 3 SLT, 1 EN,

1 SF, 10 Aslt Hel)

### Combat Support, Support and Other Forces

2 Corps Artillery HHB

1 Air Defense Artillery Brigade HHB

2 Engineer Brigade HHC

1 Theater Strategic Communications Command HHC

2 Military Police Brigade HHD

1 Support Brigade HHC

1 Transportation Brigade (Motor Transport) HHC

23 Combat Support Battalions (10 EN, 13 SC)

15 Hospitals

52 State HHD

24 Rear Area Operations Centers

67 Headquarters Units (Group, Depot, Area HQ)

140 Battalion HHD / HHC

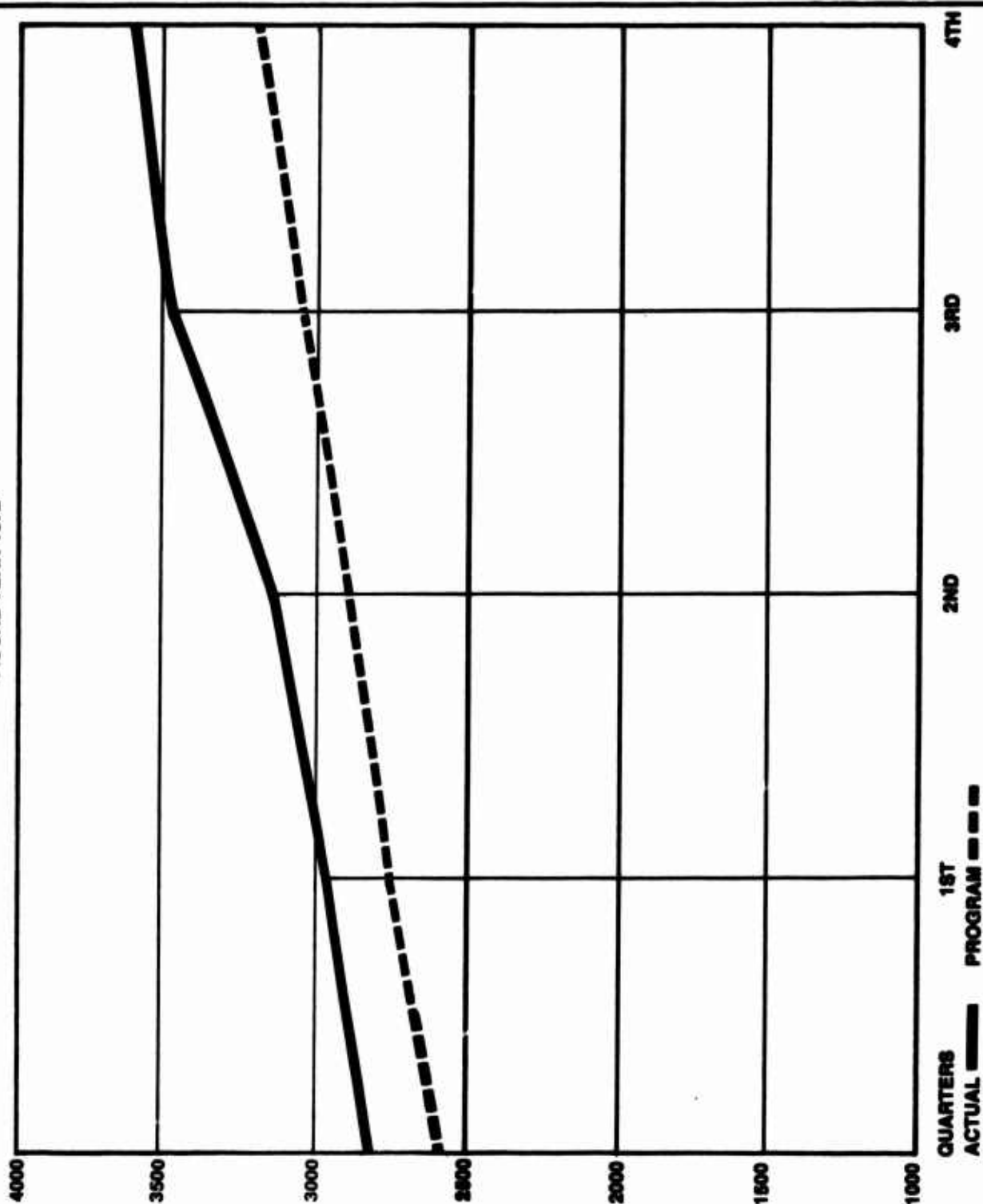
640 Other Separate Companies and Detachments

3,235 TOTAL UNITS

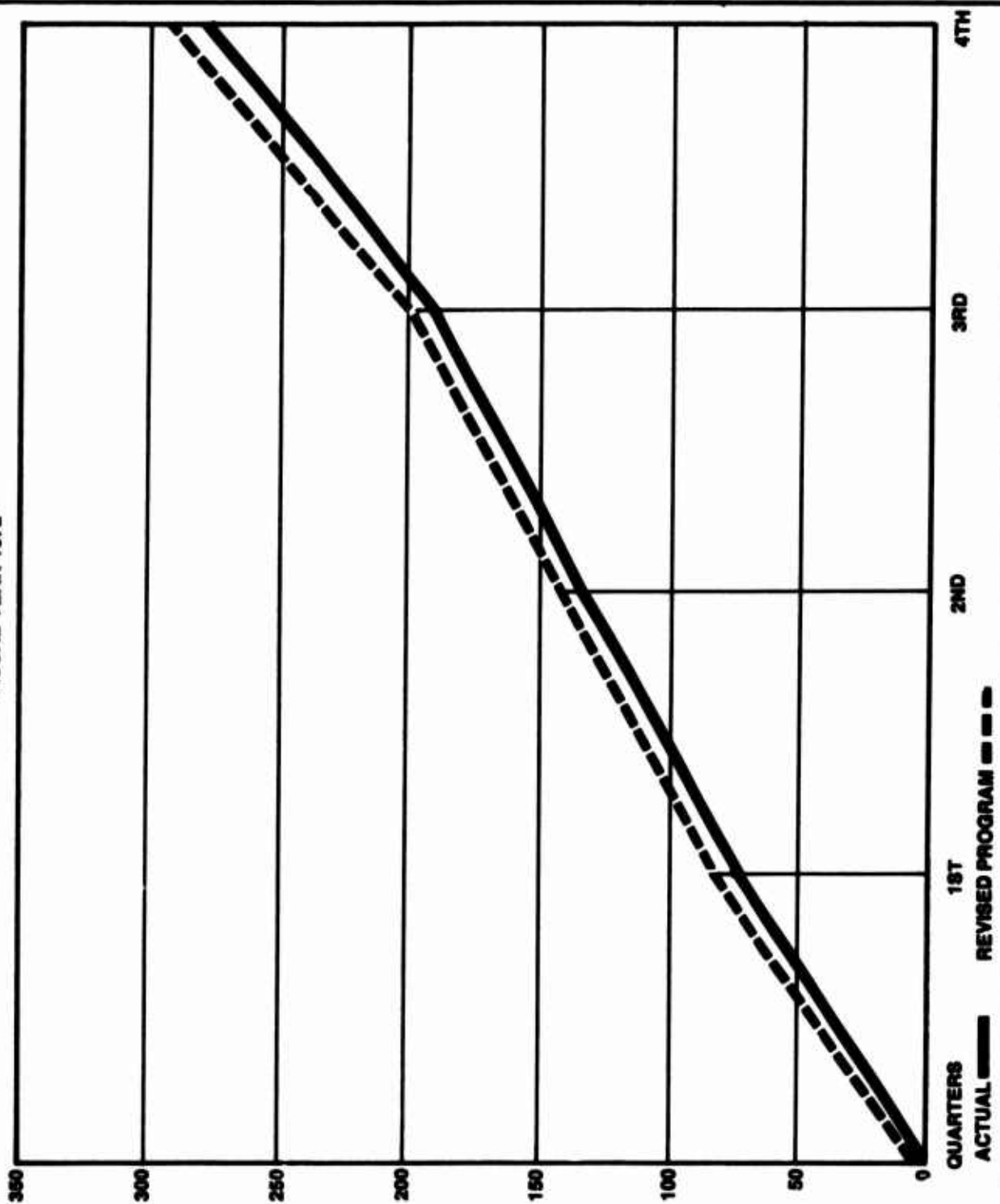


Officer of the 50th Armored Division gives instruction on patrolling techniques during Annual Training at Camp Drum, New York.

**TABLE 12 — ARNG AVIATION PROGRAM — AVIATORS**  
FISCAL YEAR 1972

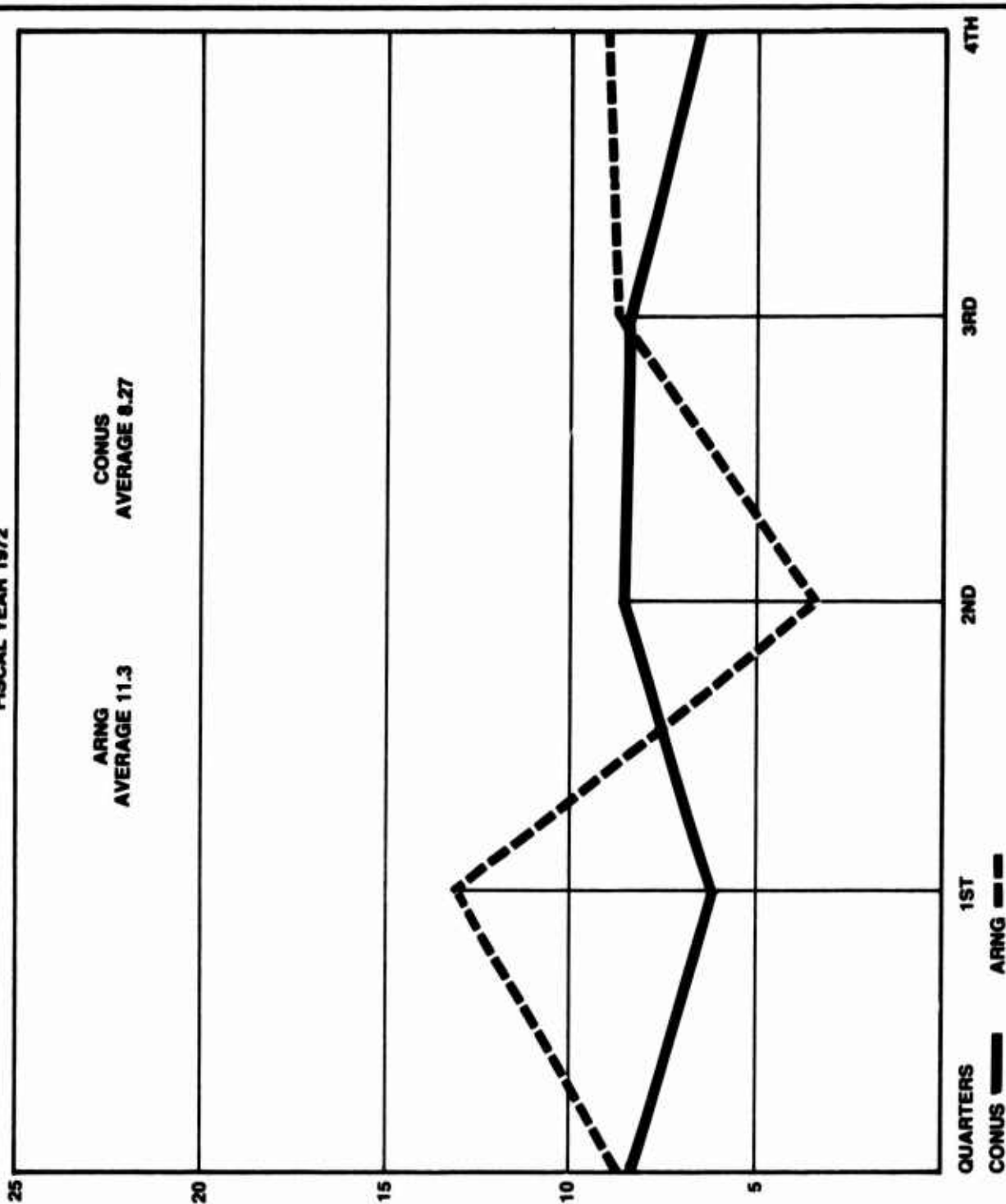


**TABLE 13 — ARNG AVIATION PROGRAM — FLYING HOURS**  
FISCAL YEAR 1972



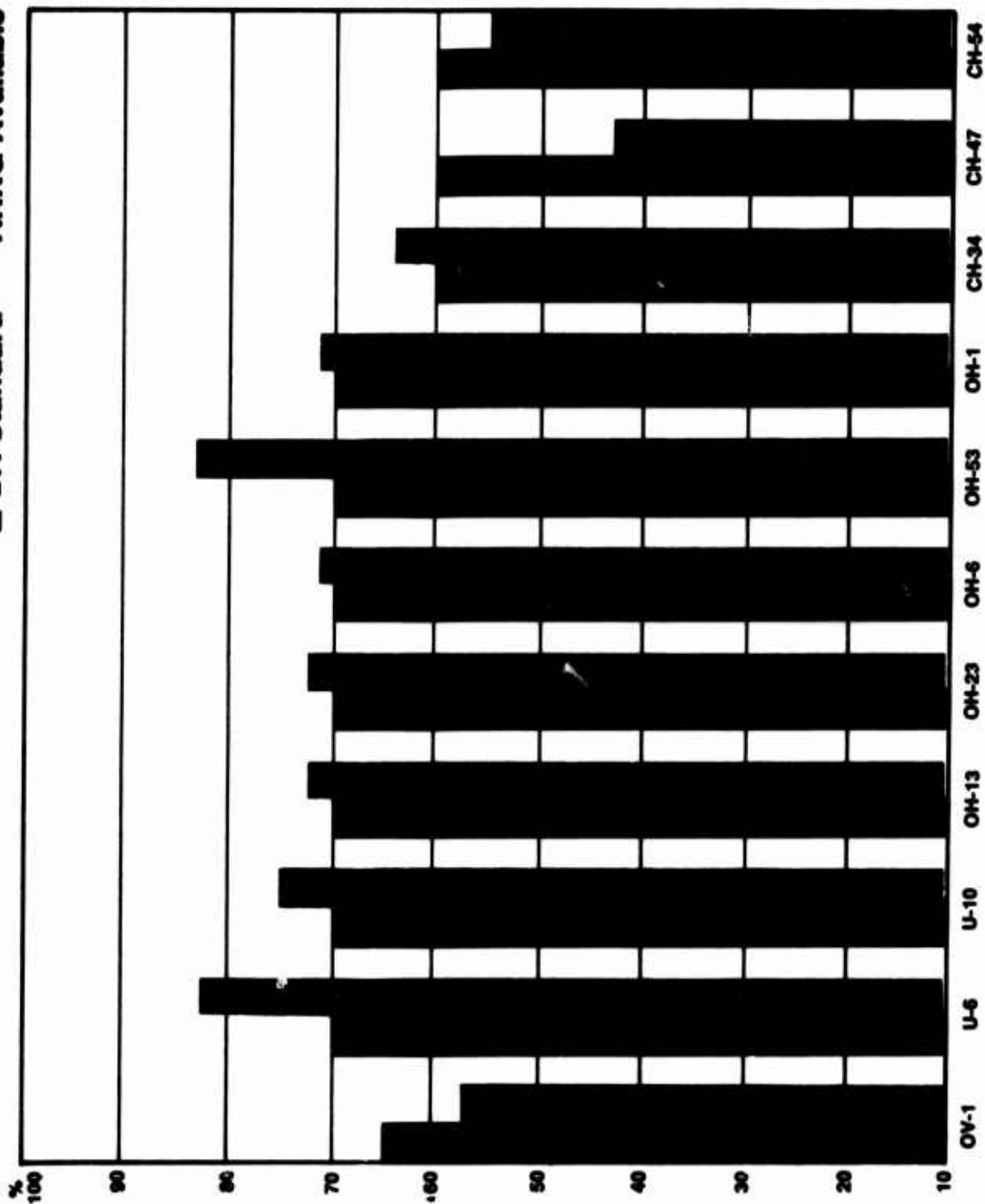
**TABLE 14 — ARNG AVIATION PROGRAM — ACCIDENT RATE**

FISCAL YEAR 1972



**TABLE 15**

■ DA Standard ■ ARNG Available







MG Richard Frymire, Adjutant General for Kentucky, meets officers of the 103rd S & S Battalion during Annual Training at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

TABLE 16 — RESULTS OF 38 ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(11 HMB — 27 Btrys)

	Satisfactory 38 (100%)	Unsatisfactory 0
RESULTS OF 27 ANNUAL SERVICE PRACTICE (ASP)		
100% .....	2 ( 7%)	
100% - - 99% .....	2 ( 7%)	
99% - - 95% .....	15 (56%)	
95% - - 90% .....	5 (19%)	
90% - - 85% .....	3 (11%)	

RESULTS OF 16 OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATIONS (ORE)

FULLY COMBAT READY (1) *5 units 31%	COMBAT READY (2) 5 units 31%	NOT COMBAT READY (3) *6 units 38%
(1) all equipment fully operational (2) some equipment limited capability (3) major item of equipment out of action		
80		

TABLE 17 — TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED TO ADEQUATELY HOUSE AND TRAIN ARNG

(and for which National Guard Bureau has construction responsibility).		
Armory .....	2,743	
Non-Armory .....	2,400	
State Operated Camps .....	71	
Inactive Army Camps .....	2	

TABLE 18 — CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

(Includes new construction, additions, and alterations)

	No. Proj.	\$ Millions
Armory .....	765	202
Non-Armory .....	288	64
State Operated Camps .....	142	54
Active Camps .....	0	0
Inactive Camps .....	32	18
Planning & Minor Construction .....	0	55
Total	1,227	394

**TABLE 19 — FEDERALLY OPERATED INSTALLATIONS**

<b>ALABAMA</b> Fort McClellan Maxwell Air Force Base Pier Lima, Mobile Anniston Army Depot For: Rucker / Redstone Arsenal	<b>KANSAS</b> Fort Leavenworth Fort Riley Schilling Technical Institute	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> IGMR Pennsylvania Defense Missile Sites New Cumberland Army Depot Tobyhanna Sig. Depot
<b>ALASKA</b> Fort Greely Army Patrol Route Wainwright Maneuver Area Fort Richardson	<b>KENTUCKY</b> Fort Campbell Fort Knox	<b>PUERTO RICO</b> Rodriguez Army Hospital
<b>ARIZONA</b> Fort Huachuca Yuma Proving Grounds Tucson	<b>LOUISIANA</b> Fort Polk England Air Force Base	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> Fort Jackson
<b>ARKANSAS</b> Fort Chaffee	<b>MARYLAND</b> Fort Meade Fort Holabird Maryland Defense Missile Sites Pikesville Military Reservation Fort Detrick	<b>TENNESSEE</b> McGhee Tyson ANG Base Arnold Engineering Development Center
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> Sacramento Army Depot Sharpe Army Depot Fort Irwin Fort Ord Defense Missile Sites Fort McArthur Hunter-Liggitt Military Reservation Travis Air Force Base 29 Palms USMC Station (Cp Pendleton)	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> Camp Edwards Fort Devens Massachusetts Defense Missile Sites	<b>TEXAS</b> Fort Bliss Fort Hood Fort Sam Houston Red River Army Depot Brooke General Hospital
<b>COLORADO</b> Fort Carson Fitzsimmons General Hospital	<b>MICHIGAN</b> Michigan Defense Missile Sites Battle Creek	<b>UTAH</b> Tooele Army Depot Dugway Proving Grounds Fort Douglas
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b> Fort McNair	<b>MISSOURI</b> Ft Leonard Wood	<b>VERMONT</b> Underhill Range
<b>GEORGIA</b> Atlanta Army Depot Fort Benning Fort Gordon	<b>NEW JERSEY</b> New Jersey Defense Missile Sites Fort Dix Fort Monmouth	<b>VIRGINIA</b> Camp A. P. Hill Camp Pickett Fort Belvoir Fort Eustis Fort Lee Va. Defense Missile Sites
<b>HAWAII</b> Fort Ruger Schofield Barracks	<b>NEW YORK</b> Camp Drum New York Defense Missile Sites	<b>WASHINGTON</b> Washington Defense Missile Sites Yakima Firing Range Fort Lewis
<b>ILLINOIS</b> Savanna Ordnance Depot Illinois Defense Missile Sites Granite City Army Depot	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> Fort Bragg	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> Army Bridge Site, Prince
	<b>OKLAHOMA</b> Fort Sill	<b>WISCONSIN</b> Camp McCoy Camp Douglas

# STATE OPERATED CAMPS

## 30 June 72

<b>ALABAMA</b> Fort Sumpter-Smith ARNG Base	<b>LOUISIANA</b> Camp Beauregard Camp Villere	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> Camp Grafton
<b>ALASKA</b> Camp Carroll	<b>MAINE</b> Camp Keyes	<b>OHIO</b> Camp Perry
<b>ARIZONA</b> Phoenix	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> Camp Curtis Guild	<b>OKLAHOMA</b> Camp Gruber Lincoln Park Tng Fac
<b>ARKANSAS</b> Camp Joseph T. Robinson	<b>MICHIGAN</b> Camp Grayling / Curtis Res for Tng Area Fort Custer / Grand Ledge	<b>OREGON</b> Camp Adair Camp Rilea Camp Whithycombs
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> Camp San Luis Obispo Camp Roberts / Hammer Fld	<b>MINNESOTA</b> Camp Ripley	<b>PUERTO RICO</b> Camp Tortuguero Salinas Tng Area
<b>COLORADO</b> Camp George West	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> Cp Shelby / Univ of So MS Camp McCain	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> Camp Varnum
<b>CONNECTICUT</b> Camp Meskill Trumbull Airport	<b>MISSOURI</b> Camp Clark Springfield Armory Jefferson Barracks	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b> Camp Rapid
<b>DELAWARE</b> Bethany Beach Greater Wilmington Arpt State Armory State Rifle Range	<b>MONTANA</b> Fort Wm. H. Harrison	<b>TEXAS</b> Camp Barkley Camp Bullis Camp Mabry Camp Swift
<b>FLORIDA</b> Camp Blanding	<b>NEBRASKA</b> Camp Ashland	<b>UTAH</b> Camp W. G. Williams
<b>GEORGIA</b> Georgia Military College Fort Stewart / Travis Fld	<b>NEVADA</b> Stead Tng Fac	<b>VERMONT</b> Camp Johnson
<b>IDAHO</b> Gowen Field	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> Camp King Camp La Bonte Camp Peterson	<b>VIRGINIA</b> Camp Pendleton SMR Virginia Beach
<b>ILLINOIS</b> Camp Lincoln	<b>NEW JERSEY</b> Sea Girt	<b>WASHINGTON</b> Camp Murray
<b>INDIANA</b> Camp Atterbury	<b>NEW MEXICO</b> Camp Rosewell Santa Fe Dona Ana Range	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> Camp Dawson
<b>IOWA</b> Camp Dodge	<b>NEW YORK</b> Camp Smith	<b>WISCONSIN</b> Camp Williams
<b>KENTUCKY</b> Camp Frankfort	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> Camp Butler	<b>WYOMING</b> Camp Guernsey

# APPENDIX G

**TABLE 1 —  
AIR NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH  
(FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED)**

	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Total .....	83,758	75,261	83,414	89,847	85,689	89,237
Officers .....	10,566	9,292	10,281	10,872	11,210	11,489
Airmen .....	73,192	65,969	73,133	78,975	74,479	77,748

**TABLE 2 —  
OFFICER PROMOTION ACTIONS**

Unit Vacancy Promotions Effected in FY 1972 to the Grades Indicated:	
Brigadier General to Major General .....	4
Colonel to Brigadier General .....	11
Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel .....	81
Major to Lieutenant Colonel .....	156
Captain to Major .....	210
First Lieutenant to Captain .....	233
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant .....	368

**TABLE 3 — OFFICER PERSONNEL  
Officer Average Age by Grade  
30 June 1972**

Total Officers									
Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	W/O	Aver	
53	50	46	40	33	29	25	51	36	
Total Pilots									
Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	Aver		
Force .....	52	47	44	39	32	28	25	33	
Supervision .....	51	50	45	39	32	28	26	40	
Training .....	54	52	45	38	32	31	—	40	
State Staff .....	52	50	45	39	34	27	—	48	83



*Michigan Air National Guardsman repairs a jeep during a Unit Training Assembly at Michigan Air National Guard Base, Battle Creek, Michigan.*

**TABLE 4 —  
OFFICER FLYING STATUS  
30 June 1972**

Revalidations of Pilots & Navigators .....	79
Aeronautical Rating Boards (26)	
Cases Pending .....	9
Cases Approved .....	9
Turndowns or Declines .....	8
Flying Evaluation Boards (18)	
Cases Pending .....	7
Cases Approved .....	8
Turndowns or Declines .....	3

**TABLE 5 — RATED OFFICERS**

	Assigned
Pilots .....	3,993
Navigators and Radar Intercept Officers .....	867
Flight Surgeons and Air Evacuation Medical Officers .....	178
Flight Nurses .....	261



*New York Army National Guardsmen attend religious  
services in the field during Annual Training at  
Camp Drum, New York.*

**TABLE 6 —  
GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PILOTS  
BY TYPE  
30 June 1972**

	Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	Total
Force .....	6	18	143	660	948	368	188	2331
Supervision .....	14	24	409	556	328	32	12	1475
Training .....	3	5	7	22	13	1	—	51
State Staff .....	34	51	43	5	2	1	—	136
Total .....	57	198	602	1243	1291	402	200	3993

**TABLE 7 — OFFICER LONGEVITY  
30 June 1972**

**Average Years of Service by Grade**

	Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	W-4	W-3	Aver
	31.3	29.5	25.6	18.8	11.2	6.6	3.8	28.1	28.4	14.6

**Average Years of Service of Officers on Flying Status by Grade**

	Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	Aver
	30.8	29.1	24.8	18.0	10.3	5.5	3.3	14.7

**TABLE 8 — ROPA BOARD RESULTS**

	Considered	Selected	Deferred
	First	Second	
First Lieutenant to Captain .....	242	241	1
Captain to Major .....	242	223	16
Major to Lieutenant Colonel .....	176	147	24
Warrant Officers .....	80	73	7
			0

**TABLE 9 — AIRMAN PERSONNEL  
30 June 1972**

**Airman Average Age by Grade**

	E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Aver
	47	44	41	35	28	24	22	20	20	27



**TABLE 10 — AIRMAN LONGEVITY**  
30 June 1972

Average Years of Service by Grade									
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Aver
25.1	22.4	19.7	13.8	6.7	3.5	1.8	.6	.4	6.7
Airmen on Flying Status (Average Years)									
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Aver
25.0	22.8	19.5	14.5	8.1	3.7	2.0	.7	.3	12.2

**TABLE 11 — FY 1970 - 1972  
TRAINING PROGRAM, ANG**

TRAINING CATEGORY	Student Entries			Mandays
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972*	
Flight .....	711	639	1,331	104,807
Skill and Professional .....	3,750	3,053	4,015	113,340
Recruit .....	10,453	6,287	8,803	1,766,540
TOTAL .....	14,879	9,979	14,149	1,984,687
				1,305,036
				1,574,574

**PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION**

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION	Student Entries	
OPA .....	29	163
OTS .....	60	60
SOS .....	20	18
ACSC .....	24	12
AWC .....	20	6
Leadership School .....	125	127
NCO Academies .....	572	631

**RECRUIT TRAINING, ANG**

	In Training	
	Entries	Completion
BMT/OJT .....	3,093	3,082
BMT/TT .....	5,710	5,136
TOTAL .....	8,803	8,218
		397
		1,871
		2,268

\*72 Col of FY73 Fin Plan



Rifleman  
from the Hawaii  
Army National Guard  
slights on the enemy  
during field exercises  
at Annual Training.

# TABLE 12 — ACCIDENT STATISTICS

## CAUSE FACTORS

MAJOR ACCIDENTS	26	PILOT	12	46%
AIRCRAFT DESTROYED	24	SUPERVISORY	0	0%
FATALITIES	23	MAINTENANCE	2	8%
	(includes 1 passenger)	MATERIEL	10	38%
FLYING HOURS	428,558	UNDETERMINED	2	8%
CUMULATIVE RATE	6.1		26	100%

# TABLE 13 — AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE AS OF 30 JUNE 1972

COMMAND FLYING UNITS	MISSION	WINGS	GROUPS	SQUADRONS	SUPPORT	TOTAL
ADC	Fighter Interceptor	5	18	18	90	131
	(includes Hawaii)					
TAC	Tactical Fighter	8	26	26	130	190
TAC	Tactical Ftr Tng Gps (CCTS)		2	2	10	14
TAC	Tactical Reconnaissance	2	8	8	44	62
TAC	Bomb Tactical		1	1	6	8
TAC	Special Operations		3	3	15	21
TAC	Air Refueling (KC-97)	3	7	7	35	52
TAC	Tactical Electronics Warfare		1	1	5	7
TAC	Tactical Air Support		5	5	25	35
TAC	Tactical Airlift	3	10	10	77	100
MAC	Military Airlift	2	7	7	53	69
MAC	Aeromedical Airlift	1	3	3	15	22
AAC	Tactical Airlift		1	1	5	7
	TOTAL	24	92	92	510	718

## NON-FLYING

### COMMUNICATIONS UNITS (186)

- 6 Hq Mbl Comm Gps
- 16 Mbl Comm Sqs (Cont)
- 6 Mbl Comm Sqs (AFCCP)
- 5 Mbl Comm Sqs (BB)
- 6 Mbl Comm Flts
- 9 Flight Facility Flights
- 3 Aircraft Control & Warning Sqs (Fix)
- 1 Communications Squadron (Special)
- 74 Communications Flights (Support)
- 19 Electronics Installation Sqs
- 6 Tactical Control Groups
- 6 Tactical Control Sq (TACC)
- 6 Tactical Control Sq (CRC)
- 12 Tactical Control Sq (CRP)
- 10 Tactical Control Flt (FACP)
- 1 Communications Flight (Range Support)

### MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (110)

- 2 Tactical Forces Planning Gps
- 1 Civil Engineer Flight
- 12 Air Force Bands
- 1 Weather Squadron
- 8 Weather Flights (SA)
- 31 Weather Flights (M/F)
- 52 State Headquarters (Air)
- 1 Field Training Flight
- 1 Civil Engineer Sq (HR)
- 1 Civil Engineer Flt (HR)

**TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS & MISCELLANEOUS UNITS 296**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE ANG 1014**

# TABLE 14 — ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN FY 1972

The following units were activated as indicated below:

UNIT AND LOCATION	EFFECTIVE DATE	UNIT AND LOCATION	EFFECTIVE DATE
<b>Buckley Field, Colorado</b>		<b>Pease AFB, New Hampshire</b>	
154 Tactical Control	7 December 1971	Hq 157 Tactical Airlift Group	11 September 1971
154 Tactical Air Control Squadron	7 December 1971	133 Tactical Airlift Squadron	11 September 1971
<b>Greeley, Colorado</b>		157 Combat Support Squadron	11 September 1971
138 Tactical Control Squadron	7 December 1971	157 Tactical Dispensary	11 September 1971
<b>Zanesville, Ohio</b>		157 Mobility Support Flight	11 September 1971
220 Electronic Installation Squadron	6 November 1971	157 Weapon Systems Security Flight	11 September 1971
<b>Minn / St Paul IAP, Minnesota</b>		<b>Worcester ANG Station, Massachusetts</b>	
210 Electronic Installation Squadron	20 November 1971	101 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	30 September 1971
<b>Willow Grove, Pennsylvania</b>		101 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	30 September 1971
111 Direct Air Support Center Flight	20 October 1971	<b>Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ohio</b>	
<b>Knoxville, Tennessee</b>		200 Civil Engineering Squadron (HR)	25 September 1971
228 Mobile Communication Squadron	16 October 1971	<b>University Park, Pennsylvania</b>	
<b>Fort Dodge, Iowa</b>		112 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	30 September 1971
133 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	1 November 1971	<b>Jefferson Barracks, Missouri</b>	
<b>Salt Lake City, Utah</b>		157 Tactical Air Control Squadron	30 September 1971
106 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	17 October 1971	<b>North Smithfield, Rhode Island</b>	
106 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	17 October 1971	156 Tactical Air Control Squadron	30 September 1971
<b>Lambert Field, St Louis, Missouri</b>		<b>Howard, Rhode Island</b>	
241 Flight Facilities Flight	11 December 1971	156 Tactical Control Squadron	30 September 1971
<b>Alcoa ANG Station, Tennessee</b>		<b>Indiantown Gap, Annville, Pennsylvania</b>	
110 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	8 October 1971	201 Civil Engineering Flight	14 September 1971
111 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	8 October 1971	<b>Greater Peoria Airport ANG, Illinois</b>	
<b>Roslyn ANG Station, New York</b>		182 Direct Air Support Center Flight	20 September 1971
152 Tactical Air Control Squadron	29 September 1971	<b>Martin ANG Station, Gadsden, Alabama</b>	
<b>Hancock Airport, Syracuse, New York</b>		226 Mobile Communications Group	13 September 1971
113 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	29 September 1971	<b>Cudahy, Wisconsin</b>	
128 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	29 September 1971	128 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	11 October 1971
<b>McCollum ANG Station, Kennesaw, Georgia</b>		<b>Blue Ash ANG Station, Ohio</b>	
129 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	30 October 1971	123 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	23 September 1971
129 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	30 October 1971	<b>Phoenix, Arizona</b>	
<b>Orange, Connecticut</b>		107 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	10 June 1972
103 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	2 October 1971	107 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	10 June 1972
103 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	2 October 1971	<b>Martinsburg, West Virginia</b>	
<b>Savannah, Georgia</b>		Hq 167 Tactical Airlift Group	3 June 1972
155 Tactical Control Group	30 September 1971	167 Tactical Airlift Squadron	3 June 1972
155 Tactical Air Control Center Squadron	30 September 1971	167 Combat Support Squadron	3 June 1972
<b>Dobbins AFB, Georgia</b>		167 Tactical Dispensary	3 June 1972
129 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	30 September 1971	167 Mobility Support Flight	3 June 1972
129 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	30 September 1971	167 Weapons Systems Security Flight	3 June 1972
<b>Hall ANG Station, Dothan, Alabama</b>		167 Aerial Port Flight	3 June 1972
115 Tactical Control Squadron (CRP)	15 September 1971	167 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight	3 June 1972
115 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	15 September 1971		

**TABLE 14 — ORGANIZATIONAL  
CHANGES IN FY 1972**

**CONTINUED**

UNIT AND LOCATION	EFFECTIVE DATE	UNIT AND LOCATION	EFFECTIVE DATE
<b>Forbes AFB, Kansas</b>		Hq 102 Tactical Fighter Group	9 June 1972
190 Mobility Support Flight	12 June 1972	101 Tactical Fighter Squadron	9 June 1972
190 Weapons Systems Security Flight	12 June 1972	102 Tactical Hospital	9 June 1972
<b>Otis AFB, Massachusetts</b>		102 (Support) Communications Flight	9 June 1972
Hq 102 Air Defense Wing	10 June 1972	<b>West Keflog Airfield, Michigan</b>	
Hq 102 Fighter Group	10 June 1972	FROM: Hq 110 Tactical Reconnaissance Group	
101 Fighter Interceptor Squadron	10 June 1972	TO: Hq 110 Tactical Air Support Group	11 June 1971
102 USAF Dispensary	10 June 1972	FROM: 172 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	
<b>Jackson, Mississippi</b>		TO: 172 Tactical Air Support Squadron	11 June 1971
Hq 172 Tactical Airlift Group	30 June 1972	<b>Forbes AFB, Kansas</b>	
183 Tactical Airlift Squadron	30 June 1972	FROM: Hq 190 Tactical Reconnaissance Group	
172 Combat Support Squadron	30 June 1972	TO: Hq 190 Bombardment Tactical Group	12 June 1972
172 Tactical Dispensary	30 June 1972	FROM: 117 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	
172 Mobility Support Flight	30 June 1972	TO: 117 Bombardment Tactical Squadron	12 June 1972
172 Weapons Systems Security Flight	20 June 1972	<b>Selfridge AFB, Michigan</b>	
		FROM: Hq 127 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing	
		TO: Hq 127 Tactical Fighter Wing	30 June 1972
		FROM: 127 Tactical Reconnaissance Group	
		TO: 127 Tactical Fighter Group	30 June 1972
		FROM: 107 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	
		TO: 107 Tactical Fighter Squadron	30 June 1972
		<b>Fort Smith, Arkansas</b>	
		FROM: Hq 188 Tactical Reconnaissance Group	
		TO: Hq 188 Tactical Fighter Group	15 June 1972
		FROM: 184 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	
		TO: 184 Tactical Fighter Group	15 June 1972
		<b>Alcoa ANG Station Tennessee</b>	
		111 Tactical Control Flight (FACP)	30 June 1972
		<b>Jackson, Mississippi</b>	
		Hq 172 Military Airlift Group	29 June 1972
		183 Military Airlift Squadron	29 June 1972
		172 Support Squadron	29 June 1972
		172 Supply Squadron	29 June 1972
		172 USAF Dispensary	29 June 1972
		<b>The following units were redesignated as indicated below:</b>	
		Alcoa ANG Station, Tennessee	
		FROM: 119 Tactical Control Squadron	8 October 1971
		TO: 119 Tactical Control Squadron (CRC)	
		<b>Syracuse, New York</b>	
		FROM: 108 Tactical Control Squadron	29 September 1971
		TO: 108 Tactical Control Squadron (CRC)	
		<b>North Smithfield, Rhode Island</b>	
		FROM: 102 Tactical Control Squadron	
		TO: 102 Tactical Control Squadron (CRC)	30 September 1971

**The following units were inactivated as indicated below:**

<b>Fort Dodge, Iowa</b>	31 October 1971
133 Tactical Control Flight	
<b>Jefferson Barracks, Missouri</b>	
266 Electronic Installation	3 December 1971
131 Tactical Control Squadron (FACP)	29 September 1971
<b>Orange, Connecticut</b>	
103 Tactical Control Flight	1 October 1971
<b>Pessee AFB, New Hampshire</b>	
Hq 157 Military Airlift Group	10 September 1971
133 Military Airlift Squadron	10 September 1971
157 Support Flight	10 September 1971
157 Supply Squadron	10 September 1971
157 USAF Dispensary	
<b>University Park, Pennsylvania</b>	
112 Tactical Control Flight	29 September 1971
<b>Cudahy, Wisconsin</b>	
128 Tactical Control Flight	10 October 1971
<b>Buckley Field, Colorado</b>	
233 Flight Facilities Flight	6 December 1971
<b>Greeley, Colorado</b>	
138 Electronic Installation Squadron	6 December 1971
<b>Martinsburg, West Virginia</b>	
Hq 167 Aeromedical Airlift Group	2 June 1972
167 Aeromedical Airlift Squadron	2 June 1972
167 Supply Squadron	2 June 1972
167 USAF Dispensary	2 June 1972
<b>Otis AFB, Massachusetts</b>	
Hq 102 Tactical Fighter Wing	9 June 1972

**TABLE 15—AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS AND MISSIONS CHANGES  
FISCAL YEAR 1972**

UNIT AND LOCATION	FORMER AIRCRAFT	NEW AIRCRAFT	GAINING COMMAND
<sup>1</sup> 157 TAG, Pease AFB NH	C-124	C-130A	TAC
121 TFG, Lockbourne OH	F-100C	F-100D	TAC
131 TFG, Lambert MO	F-100C	F-100D	TAC
140 TFG, Buckley CO	F-100C	F-100D	TAC
152 TRG, Reno NV	RF-101H	RF-101B	TAC
155 TRG, Lincoln NB	RF-84	RF-4C	TAC
<sup>2</sup> 102 FG, Otis MA	F-100	F-106	ADC
120 FG, Great Falls MT	F-102	F-106	ADC
<sup>3</sup> 127 TFG, Selfridge MI	RF-101C	F-100D	TAC
179 TFG, Mansfield OH	F-84F	F-100D	TAC
183 TFG, Capital IL	F-84	F-4C	TAC
<sup>3</sup> 188 TFG, Ft Smith AR	RF-101C	F-100D	TAC
189 TRG, Little Rock AR	RF-101G	RF-101C	TAC
<sup>3</sup> 190 BTG, Forbes KS	RB-57	B-57G	TAC
<sup>1</sup> 172 TAG, Jackson MS	C-124	C-130E	TAC
<sup>1</sup> 153 TAG, Cheyenne WY	C-121	C-130B	TAC
<sup>1</sup> 167 JAG, Martinsburg WV	C-121	C-130A	TAC

NOTE <sup>1</sup> Formerly committed to MAC <sup>2</sup> Formerly committed to TAC <sup>3</sup> Mission change from tactical reconnaissance

**TABLE 16 — EXERCISES**

COMMAND	EXERCISE	LOCATION	DATE	FORCES	UNITS
CINCAL	PUNCH CARD XV EMBER DAWN III	Alaska	Aug 71	8 F-100 6 RF-101 CONTROLLERS DASC / TACPs COMM SPT 18 F-84 3 RF-101 6 F-104 3 C-119	140 TFG, CO 123 TRG, KY 152 TCG, NY 111 TASG, PA 262 MCQ, WA 183 TFG, IL 123 TRG, KY 156 TFG, PR 129 SOG, CA 130 SOG, WV 143 SOG, RI 131 TFG, MD 108 TFG, NJ 175 TFG, MD 130 SOG, WV 146 TAG, CA 108 TFG, NJ 150 TRG, NM 193 TEW, PA 180 TFG, OH 118 TAG, TN 193 TEW, PA 130 SOG, WV 143 SOG, RI
CINCSTRIKE	BOLD SHOT 2-72	SE CONUS	Aug / Sep 71		
CINCSCO CINCCEUR	BLACK HAWK I FLINTLOCK IV	Canal Zone Europe	Aug 71 Sep / Oct 71		
CINCEUR CINCSTRIKE CINCRED	DEEP FURROW 71 BOLD SHOT 3-72 BRAVE SHIELD I	Europe SE CONUS SE CONUS	Oct 71 Nov 71 Jan 72	12 F-100 18 F-105 18 A-37 1 C-119 2 C-130 18 F-105 18 F-100 11 C-121 18 F-100 2 C-130 1 EC-121 2 C-119 2 U-10	
CINCRED	GALLANT HAND 72	SW CONUS	Mar / Apr 72		
CINCLANT	EXOTIC DANCER V	SE CONUS	May 72		



# APPENDIX H

**TABLE 1 —  
PROGRESS OF BLACK PARTICIPATION  
IN THE NATIONAL GUARD**

Date	Total Personnel	Blacks	% Blacks
31 Dec 67	503,576	5,807	1.15
31 Dec 68	467,974	5,541	1.18
31 Dec 69	478,860	5,487	1.15
30 Jun 70	497,030	5,620	1.13
30 Jun 71	488,338	5,982	1.22
30 Jun 72	470,058	9,259	1.96

**TABLE 2 — MINORITY PARTICIPATION  
IN THE NATIONAL GUARD  
AS OF 30 JUNE 1972**

	Personnel	Black	Percent	Other Minority	Percent
ARMY	470,058	9259	1.96	(5918)	1.25
AIR	(386,738)	(8035)	(2.07)	(4388)	(1.13)
	( 90,320)	(1225)	(1.35)	(1530)	(1.69)

**TABLE 3 — MINORITY GROUP  
PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL  
GUARD TECHNICIAN FORCE  
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

	Total Enpl	Blacks	Span Amer	Indian	Oriental	All Others
31 May 71	22,757	465	451	28	62	21,751
		(2.04%)	(1.98%)	(0.12%)	(0.27%)	(95.57%)
31 May 72	25,728	654	474	37	74	24,489
		(2.54%)	(1.84%)	(0.14%)	(0.29%)	(95.19%)

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

31 May 71	17,709	159	423	17	37	17,073
		(0.90%)	(2.39%)	(0.10%)	(0.21%)	(96.40%)
31 May 72	19,152	186	444	15	35	18,472
		(0.97%)	(2.32%)	(0.08%)	(0.18%)	(96.45%)

**TABLE 4 — UNITS OF RECOGNITION**

Union	Exclusive Recognition	Technicians	Wage Technicians	GS Technicians	Total Technicians
NAGE	55	5236	3903	9139	
AFGE	35	3532	3032	6564	
ACT	22	3865	3265	7130	
NFFE	21	1903	1720	3623	
NAATA	6	308	387	695	
AFSCME	1	16	—	16	
TOTALS	140	14910	12305	27167	



*Kentucky Army National Guardsmen finds the going wet during a tactical training exercise.*

# APPENDIX I

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

### FISCAL YEAR 1972 (All Appropriations)

Army National Guard 1972	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	Military Construction, Army National Guard
GRAND TOTAL	2122080	2122080	2122080	2122080
State Obligations — Total	928,864,724	522,315,992	378,907,221	27,641,512
1 Alabama	547,499,275	159,112,471	361,616,796	26,770,009
2 Alaska	19,021,302	7,059,837	10,957,772	1,003,693
3 Arizona	5,367,164	1,026,700	3,020,101	1,320,363
4 Arkansas	5,616,342	1,351,441	3,450,433	814,468
5 California	9,617,330	3,767,445	5,490,919	358,966
6 Colorado	34,909,012	8,811,658	24,657,423	1,439,931
7 Connecticut	4,065,486	1,185,712	2,841,498	38,276
8 Delaware	7,892,895	1,966,290	5,833,882	92,723
9 Dist of Col	5,302,454	1,604,938	3,284,991	412,525
10 Florida	3,088,985	418,571	2,570,666	99,748
11 Georgia	10,520,086	3,609,087	6,267,959	643,040
12 Hawaii	13,188,792	3,715,976	8,816,272	656,544
13 Idaho	5,484,567	1,305,293	4,050,109	129,165
14 Illinois	7,622,149	1,992,967	4,613,043	1,016,139
15 Indiana	15,395,780	4,306,933	10,937,782	151,065
16 Iowa	12,460,269	4,298,182	7,849,587	312,500
17 Kansas	10,668,273	2,956,379	5,841,162	1,870,733
18 Kentucky	6,429,648	2,441,660	5,796,088	191,900
19 Louisiana	7,242,087	2,665,113	4,501,101	75,873
20 Maine	9,673,582	3,582,781	6,012,492	78,309
21 Maryland	4,677,601	1,406,477	3,054,536	216,588
22 Massachusetts	10,331,925	1,682,673	7,997,383	651,869
23 Michigan	16,399,249	4,855,469	10,697,658	846,122
24 Minnesota	16,382,210	4,141,498	11,513,478	727,234
25 Mississippi	11,632,768	2,938,960	7,863,647	830,161
26 Missouri	17,778,499	5,460,848	11,698,253	619,398
27 Montana	12,437,346	3,038,818	8,034,518	1,364,010
28 Nebraska	4,151,575	1,319,931	2,775,693	55,951
29 Nevada	6,807,696	2,730,953	3,752,254	324,489
30 New Hampshire	2,263,489	460,452	1,632,523	170,514
31 New Jersey	3,974,926	1,212,630	2,248,287	514,009
32 New Mexico	19,078,473	5,072,178	13,963,984	42,311
33 New York	4,697,162	1,116,871	3,522,494	57,797
34 North Carolina	28,127,372	7,862,238	19,793,369	471,765
35 North Dakota	12,658,282	3,941,110	8,253,129	464,043
	4,337,474	1,114,778	2,682,701	539,995

# APPENDIX I CONTINUED

Army National Guard 1972		Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army 2122060	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2122065	Military Construction, Army National Guard 21X2065
36	Ohio	16,928,166	5,204,814	11,435,279	288,073
37	Oklahoma	9,713,443	3,294,262	6,085,780	333,401
38	Oregon	7,721,455	2,432,160	4,923,892	365,403
39	Pennsylvania	21,732,903	5,987,515	14,846,041	899,347
40	Puerto Rico	8,413,321	2,471,226	4,597,418	1,344,677
41	Rhode Island	5,192,556	1,369,813	3,721,185	101,558
42	South Carolina	11,259,437	3,258,267	6,771,897	1,229,273
43	South Dakota	5,708,798	1,617,443	3,585,204	506,151
44	Tennessee	12,552,341	4,603,780	7,198,395	752,166
45	Texas	23,147,382	7,794,712	14,489,269	863,401
46	Utah	6,274,767	2,130,277	3,841,129	303,361
47	Vermont	4,016,958	1,274,157	2,682,606	60,195
48	Virginia	12,727,442	2,385,341	10,287,845	54,256
49	Washington	11,153,212	2,640,697	8,417,545	94,970
50	West Virginia	5,277,583	14,131,929	3,305,660	557,994
51	Wisconsin	11,134,411	3,977,679	7,076,292	80,440
52	Wyoming	3,242,850	833,552	2,076,172	333,126
Obligations By Other			363,203,521	17,290,425	871,503
Than States — Total		381,365,449	362,137,427	4,059,420	
Chief, National Guard Bureau		366,196,847	275,967	3,821,856	
F&AO, USA MDW		4,097,823	10,000		
The Surgeon General		10,000		372,999	
Chief of Engineers		1,244,502		3,162,425	
The Adjutant General		3,162,425		1,882,794	
Chief of Staff — DA		1,882,794	(59,263)	(27,657)	
Dir / Acctg. FINCISCOM		(86,920)		32,520	
OASD FINCISCOM		32,520		1,379,977	
First U.S. Army		1,688,360	308,383	577,361	
Third U.S. Army		708,075	130,714	1,379,781	
Fifth U.S. Army		1,505,150	125,369	595,548	
Sixth U.S. Army		870,472	274,924	20,728	
U.S. Army Pacific		20,728		32,673	
U.S. Army Alaska		32,673			

# APPENDIX J

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

### FISCAL YEAR 1972 (All Appropriations)

57X3000 and 5723000					
Air National Guard 1972	Other	Procurement	Military Construction	Operations & Maintenance	ANG Military Personnel
GRAND TOTAL	547,679		12,922,612	424,980,098	149,108,270
State Obligations — Total	547,679		7,447,170	308,743,410	7,581,836
1. Alabama	18,640		2,052,174	7,085,405	246,608
2. Alaska	4,665		319,933	3,010,100	57,607
3. Arizona	7,909			7,831,275	150,986
4. Arkansas	7,571		68,051	5,547,968	112,525
5. California	28,576		67,758	14,736,131	453,593
6. Colorado	4,654			8,493,041	66,560
7. Connecticut	13,525			3,212,928	64,406
8. Delaware	3,903		125,834	2,816,102	76,235
9. Dist of Col				7,160,287	77,308
10. Florida	2,500		51,120	3,287,591	59,466
11. Georgia	79,849		32,603	8,081,682	363,801
12. Hawaii	629			7,320,218	109,974
13. Idaho	6,605		11,500	3,146,228	57,852
14. Illinois	6,070			8,137,063	264,889
15. Indiana	10,654		93,768	5,997,833	135,754
16. Iowa	8,123		3,218	6,099,586	108,267
17. Kansas	3,477		320,054	5,412,082	102,763
18. Kentucky			167,646	2,868,654	38,689
19. Louisiana	11,483		28,000	2,990,821	67,347
20. Maine	4,855			4,086,155	80,433
21. Maryland				3,490,397	69,774
22. Massachusetts	4,263		(3)	6,536,591	228,185
23. Michigan	15,010		20,736	14,626,151	235,349
24. Minnesota	4,674			6,658,490	138,620
25. Mississippi	6,011		354,150	6,502,644	176,381
26. Missouri	15,507			7,243,930	250,322
27. Montana			62,670	3,276,100	97,388
28. Nebraska			576,770	3,048,323	105,876
29. Nevada	4,013		102,203	2,776,509	44,217
30. New Hampshire				2,561,194	83,628
31. New Jersey	10,092		1,732	9,065,115	167,907
32. New Mexico	6,182		130,065	3,032,966	50,460
33. New York	44,655		439,463	15,401,738	349,201
34. North Carolina	6,447		18,911	2,746,116	86,499
35. North Dakota	1,683			4,084,350	77,421
36. Ohio	33,647		747,310	16,142,665	318,810
					17,242,432
					93

# APPENDIX J CONTINUED

5713000 and 5723000		5713000	5723000	5723000	5723000	GRAND TOTAL
Other Procurement		Military Construction	Operations & Maintenance	ANG Military Personnel		
37. Oklahoma	7,325	11,750	5,659,755	153,795	5,832,625	
38. Oregon	2,395	162,462	5,309,568	92,472	5,566,897	
39. Pennsylvania	55,942	3,500	10,369,996	296,005	10,725,443	
40. Puerto Rico		13,000	4,226,335	68,585	4,307,920	
41. Rhode Island	8,713		2,802,913	81,114	2,892,740	
42. South Carolina	9,755		3,244,068	92,857	3,346,680	
43. South Dakota	1,329		2,662,479	69,243	2,733,051	
44. Tennessee	5,535	3,175	9,819,088	393,442	10,224,240	
45. Texas	21,922	474,652	10,084,418	280,200	10,861,192	
46. Utah	3,162		3,380,074	115,454	3,498,690	
47. Vermont	1,920	269,410	3,188,346	49,127	3,508,803	
48. Virginia	11,029	38,833	3,322,351	75,813	3,448,026	
49. Washington	8,469	386,778	6,012,241	155,862	6,563,350	
50. West Virginia	8,172	10,994	4,320,108	149,688	4,585,962	
51. Wisconsin	25,539	180,736	7,571,664	218,874	7,996,813	
52. Wyoming		(786)	2,256,577	111,204	2,366,995	
Apportioned to other than States — Total		5,475,442	116,236,688	141,526,434	263,238,564	
NGB			110,095,296		110,095,296	
Bolling AFB, DC			25,269		25,269	
Lackland AFB, TX				1,156,442	1,156,442	
AFLC		456,524	5,304,649		5,761,173	
ACIC			472,729		472,729	
MAC			12,457		12,457	
AFCS			80,529		80,529	
HQ USAF			245,759		245,759	
AFAFC						
Naval Facilities & Engr Cmd						
Corps of Engr (USA)						
		2,840,631		140,369,992	140,369,992	
		2,178,287			2,178,287	



# APPENDIX K

## CIVIL DISTURBANCES

<b>ALABAMA</b>	4-5 Sep 71 12-15 Sep 71	Talladega Buller	Possible Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance	10-12 Jan 72 29-30 Mar 72	Baton Rouge Port Allen	Possible Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	22-25 Aug 71 11-12 Nov 71	San Quentin Alameda	Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance	21-22 Apr 72 25-26 Apr 72 30 May- 3 Jun 72 3-4 May 72	College Park College Park College Park College Park	Labor Dispute Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	25-26 Oct 71		Civil Disturbance	10 14 15 May 72	Univ of MIN	Civil Disturbance
<b>FLORIDA</b>	9-14 Jul 72	Miami	Possible Civil Disturbance (Democratic Convention)	2-6 Jul 71 6-7 Sep 71	Santa Fe, Los Vegas Santa Fe	Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance
<b>IDAHO</b>	1-6 Jul 71 3-5 Sep 71	Farragut State Park Bellevue	Possible Civil Disturbance (Rock Festival) Possible Civil Disturbance	10-16 Sep 71	Altica	Prison Disorder
<b>IOWA</b>	2-5 Jul 71 15-17 Sep 71 10 May 72	Stormlake Davenport Davenport	Possible Civil Disturbance Possible Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance	29 Aug 71 29 May 72	Hendersonville Concord	Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance
<b>KANSAS</b>	13-14 Oct 71	Abilene	Possible Civil Disturbance	24 Aug 71 26 Mar-1 Apr 72	Monessen Harrisburg	Civil Disturbance Civil Disturbance
				12 Nov 71	Green Bay	Civil Disturbance (Riot — State Penitentiary)

## NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

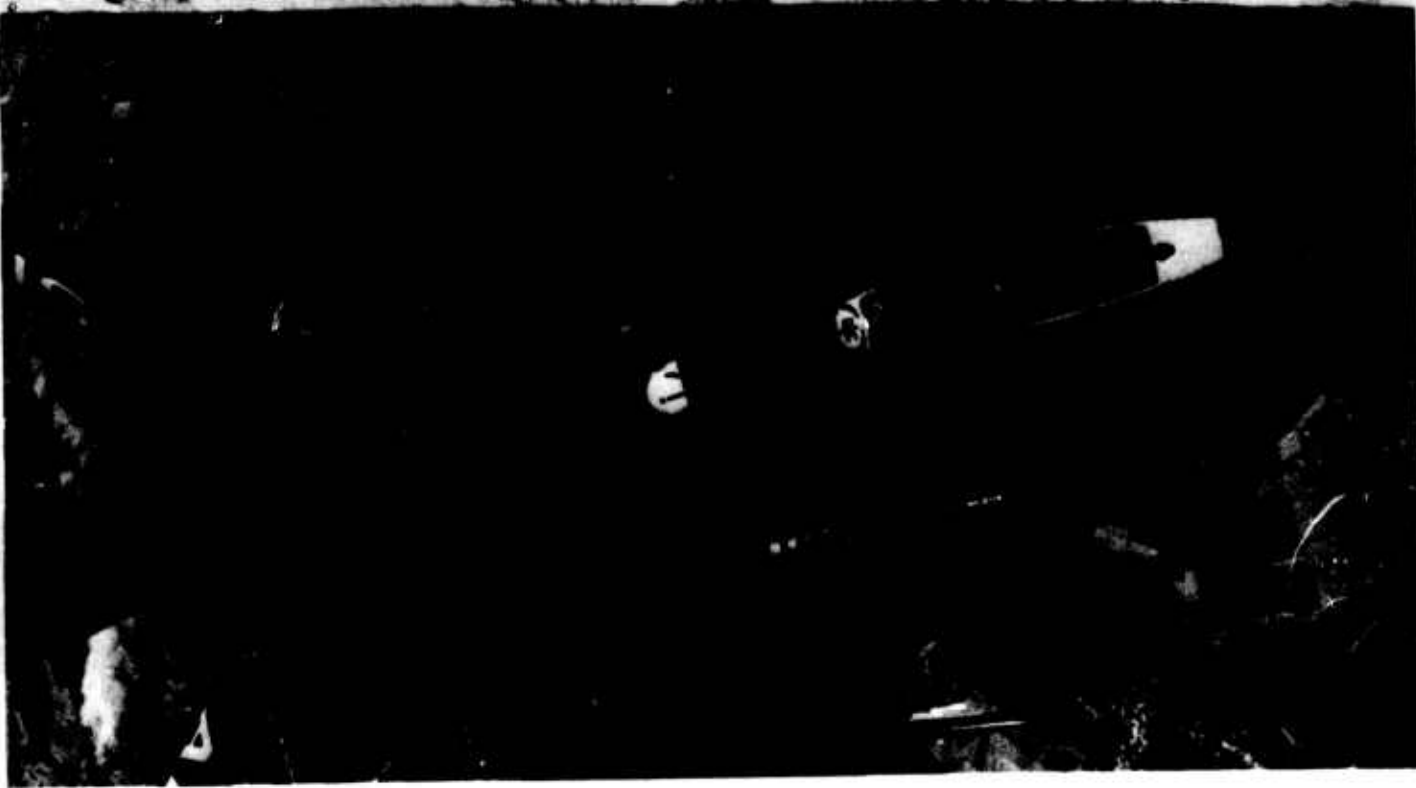
<b>ALABAMA</b>	12 Jul 71 21-23 Jul 71 30-31 Jul 71 15 Oct 71 29 Oct 71 8 Nov-14 Dec 71 1 Jan 72 1 Jan 72 13 Jan 72	Hayden Midway Centerville Berry Columbiana Midway Oakman Hayden Enterprise	Hauling Water Hauling Water Security-Traffic Control Hauling Water Search for Missing Person Hauling Water Hauling Water Hauling Water Tornado	2 Jul 71 22 Jun 72 13-14 Dec 71	Heber Scottsdale Texarkana	Forest Fire Flooding Flooding Control
<b>ALASKA</b>	4-6 Sep 71 6 Oct 71	Juneau Kodiak	Search & Recovery Aircraft Crash Victims Search for Missing Person	11-12 Jul 71 24 Aug-1 Sep 71 7-10 Oct 71 7-8 Mar 72 22 Mar 72 5-10 Jul 72	Sequoia National Park Los Padres Los Padres Visalia Sacramento Johnsontdale	Forest Fire Forest Fire Forest Fire Assistance to FBI Air Crash Forest Fire

# APPENDIX K

## CONTINUED

### NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

<b>COLORADO</b>	30 Jun-2 Jul 71	Weston	Forest Fire
<b>FLORIDA</b>	1-3 Oct 71	Orange City	Traffic Control (Disney World)
	23-25 Oct 71	Orange City	Traffic Control (Disney World)
	20 Jun 72	Apalachicola	Hurricane
<b>IDAHO</b>	10-12 Aug 71	Owyhee County	Forest Fire
	2-3 Nov 71	Custer County	Search for Missing Person
	15-21 Jan 72	Fremont, Madison, and Jefferson Counties	Snow Removal
<b>INDIANA</b>	24 Mar-6 Apr 72	McAlpine Dam	Chlorine Barge Incident
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	17 Apr 72	Frankfort	Flooding
	20 Apr 72	Cloverport	Flooding
<b>MARYLAND</b>	23 Jun-15 Jul 72	Ellicott City	Flooding
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	22-28 Feb 72	Revere	Storm damage
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	3 Sep 71	Gray Eagle	Search for Missing Person
	3-4 Nov 71	Grand Marais	Search for Lost Aircraft
	6-8 Nov 71	Grand Marais	Search for Lost Aircraft
	14-15 Mar 72	Hastings and Dakota Counties	Search for Missing Person
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	24-27 May 72	Kiln	Ammunition Plant Explosion
<b>MONTANA</b>	1-13 Aug 71	Buck Creek	Forest Fire
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	7-10 Mar 72	Thomas & Hooker Counties	Range Fire
	11-12 Mar 72	Crete	Aircraft Crash
<b>NEVADA</b>	1-4 Sep 71	Humboldt Natl. Forest	Forest Fire
	17-18 Sep 71	Humboldt Natl. Forest	Forest Fire



*F-4 Phantom replenishes its fuel supply from a KC97L from Wisconsin's 126th Aerial Refueling group.*

# WASHINGTON

27-28 Dec 71	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
5 Jan 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
9-14 Jan 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
19-21 Jan 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
23-24 Jan 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
28 Jan 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
3 Feb 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
7-8 Feb 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
15-16 Feb 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
18 Feb 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
27 Feb 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
29 Feb 72	Stevens Pass	Avalanche Control
31 May 72	Okanagan	Flooding
10-15 Jun 72	Okanagan	Flooding

# WEST VIRGINIA

1-2 Sep 71	Tucker County	Search for Missing Person
7-8 Jan 72	Parkersburg	Explosion of Gasoline
24-25 Feb 72	Logan & Mingo Counties	Flooding
26 Feb-17 Mar 72	Logan County	Ruptured Dam & Flooding
23-25 Jun 72	Wheeling	Flooding

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

10-17 May 72 Hanover

# NEW YORK

1 Nov 71 Napanoch  
4 Nov 71 Napanoch  
23 Jun-15 Jul 72 Elmira & Corning

# NORTH CAROLINA

31 Jul 71 Greene County  
29 Oct-4 Nov 71 Wilmington  
21-23 Jun 72 Eden

# OHIO

23-26 Jun 72 Bradford

# OKLAHOMA

14-17 Dec 71 Southeast OK  
28 Dec 71-5 Jan 72 Locust Grove  
20-21 Apr 72 Kiersey  
21-23 Apr 72 Davis  
30 Apr 72 Norman  
2 May 72 Claremont

# OREGON

18-20 Jan 72 Tillamook County

# PENNSYLVANIA

18-26 Sep 71 Chester  
23 Jul- Jul 72 Harrisburg & Wilkes-Barre

# SOUTH CAROLINA

12 Jul 71 Goudin/Williamsburg County  
12 Oct 71 Orangeburg

# SOUTH DAKOTA

6 Mar 72 Rapid City  
9-30 Jun 72 Rapid City

# TEXAS

12-20 Jul 71 Red Oak  
13 AUG 71 Medinal County  
10 Sep 71 Matagorda, Brazoria and Galveston County  
11-18 Sep Jim Wells, Aransas, Nueces, & Hidalgo Counties  
19-20 Sep 71 Mercedes  
14-15 Mar 72 McAllen  
10-13 May 72 New Braunfels

# VIRGINIA

20-22 Feb 72 Western VA  
14-15 Apr 72 Richlands  
22-30 Jun 72 Richmond



A Neodesha, Kansas Army National Guardsman aims an anti-tank weapon on outpost duty during simulated combat training at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

# Aircraft of the Army and Air National Guard

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



O1-Bird Dog



U1-Otter



U6 Beaver



U8 Seminole



U-3



OV-1 Mohawk



U-10 Heli-Courier



CH-34 Choctaw



OH-13 Sioux



UH-1 Iroquois



CH-54 Tarhe



OH-23 Raven



OH-58 Kiowa



OH-6 Cayuse



CH-47 Chinook

# AIR NATIONAL GUARD

## TACTICAL FIGHTER



A-37 Dragonfly



F-105 Thunderchief



F100C/D Super Sabre



F-104 Starfighter



F-4C Phantom

## TACTICAL AIRLIFT



C-130 Hercules



C-123J Provider

## MILITARY AIRLIFT and AEROMEDICAL AIRLIFT



C-121 Super Constellation\*



C-124 Globemaster

## TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE



RF-101 Voodoo



RB57 Canberra



RF-4C Phantom

## AIR REFUELING



KC97L Stratotanker

## TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT



O2-Skymaster

## TACTICAL BOMBARDMENT



RB57 Canberra

## AIR DEFENSE



F-106 Delta Dart



F-101 Voodoo



F-102 Delta Dagger

## UTILITY and TRAINING



U-3



C54 Skymaster



T29 Convair



C47 Sky Train



TS3 T-Bird

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS and TACTICAL ELECTRONICS WARFARE



EC/C-121 Super Constellation



C-119 Flying Boxcar



U-10 Helio Courier





**Best in Show ARNG —**  
**Color**  
 TSgt James A. Olson  
 5861 N.E. Portland Hwy.  
 Portland, Oregon 97218  
 123rd Weather Flt.  
 Oregon ANG

**Best in Show ARNG —**  
**Black and White**  
 SSgt Bob Belinder  
 5209 West 25th Street  
 Topeka, Kansas 66614  
 HH-D  
 Kansas ARNG



**Runner-Up ARNG —**  
**Color**  
 Maj. Clarence L. Beckham, Jr.  
 Shaw, Mississippi 38773  
 2nd Bn 198th Armor  
 Mississippi ARNG



**Runner-Up ARNG —**  
**Black and White**  
 SP4 George Olson  
 211 Kendall  
 Topeka, Kansas 66606  
 105th Public Information Det.  
 Kansas ARNG



# Winners

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Seventh Annual NGB / NGAUS Photo Contest

**Best in Show ANG —**

**Color**

Col. Wayne C. Gatlin  
1814 E. 5th Street  
Duluth, Minnesota 55812

148th Fighter Group  
Minnesota ANG



**Runner-Up ANG —**

**Black and White**

MSgt William R. Winter  
Rt. 2, Rio, Wisconsin 53960  
115th Combat Support Squadron  
Wisconsin ANG



**Best in Show ANG —**

**Black and White**

MSgt Bruce R. Rintelmann  
1137 S. 49th Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53214  
126th Air Refueling Sqdn.  
Wisconsin ANG

**Runner-Up ANG —**

**Color**

Maj. Frank W. Trojcek  
5830 Goodyear Drive  
San Antonio, Texas 78228

149th TFG  
Texas ANG

